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SALT-2 'Is Dead,' U.S. Says, Despite Reagan's Remarks

WASHINGTON — The White House declared Thursday that the SALT-2 arms treaty was "dead" and that any future decisions on arms reduction made by the United States would be based on Soviet

ON PAGE 3

Mr. Reagan said he did not have evidence of widespread Israeli spying in the U.S.

A new space shuttle was endorsed by the president.

behavior in key areas of arms policy.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "SALT is dead. The SALT treaty no longer exists."

His statement appeared aimed at clarifying remarks made by President Ronald Reagan during a news conference Wednesday night that apparently softened the U.S. position on the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

Under repeated questioning, Mr. Reagan refused to say definitively if the United States would go over the treaty limits.

His reluctance contrasted with his announcement last month that it made no sense for the United States to abide by what he called a "fatally flawed" treaty while, he said, the Soviet Union violated it.

Mr. Reagan said then that he would go ahead later this year with deployment of the 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles, putting the United States over the limit contained in SALT-2.

If Moscow radically modified its policies, including halting its military buildup, that would be taken into account, the president had said.

The statement caused consternation among the NATO allies.

Appearing to give his policy a

more positive tilt Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan said, "Now we've got several months before we reach that point." In a reference to Soviet arms offers, he added, "On that basis we're going to see if we cannot persuade them to join in the things they're talking about — arms reduction."

"We want to follow up on that," he said, adding, "If nothing is done, then we'll make the decision with regard to that plane."

Mr. Speakes said Thursday, however, that it would be coincidental if future decisions kept the United States within the limits of SALT-2. "It won't be for reasons that they are SALT limits but because of Soviet behavior," he said.

"Any decisions we make on arms reduction will be based on Soviet behavior in three key areas," Mr. Speakes said. He listed them as the Geneva arms negotiations, Moscow's military build-up and alleged Soviet violations of arms pacts.

Mr. Speakes said there had been "more arms control activity" in Moscow recently, pointing to a Warsaw Pact proposal for a reduction in troop levels in Europe as well as a Soviet plan given Wednesday to limit long-range strategic weapons.

"We do find it interesting that the Soviets are at least coming forward with a number of arms control proposals in the wake of the president's recent statements on SALT," he said.

He refused, however, to draw a direct connection between the decision on the SALT treaty and Moscow's arms moves. Although the treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, both sides had pledged to adhere to its limitations.

Mr. Speakes said the Warsaw Pact proposal on troop reductions had not been presented for detailed

See SALT, Page 6



The Reverend Beyers Naude, right, of the South African Council of Churches, during a raid Thursday on a building in Johannesburg that houses anti-apartheid organizations.

Soviet Has Plane Based in Nicaragua To Fly Reconnaissance, U.S. Asserts

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON — The White House has said that a Soviet reconnaissance plane based in Nicaragua had been flying missions there to help the Sandinista government.

"This is the first time that a Soviet photo reconnaissance aircraft has been based in Nicaragua," Edward P. Djerejian, a White House spokesman, said on Wednesday.

He said the plane carried "Soviet Aeronot markings and presumably is being flown by Soviet pilots."

U.S. officials expressed certainty that the plane's crew was largely or entirely Russian.

The announcement came hours after the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, told legis-

lators that the Soviet Union was sending the aircraft over Nicaragua to help the Sandinistas gather information and intelligence.

Administration officials said later that the plane, an AN-30, was assisting Managua in its war

against U.S.-supported rebels, known as "contras."

The disclosure comes about two weeks before the House of Representatives plans to take up the administration's request for \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. The president is seeking \$70

million in military aid and about \$30 million in nonmilitary aid.

In recent days, the White House has stepped up efforts to gather congressional support for the measure, amid warnings of increasing Soviet involvement in Nicaragua.

Over the weekend, administration officials said that the Soviet Union had resumed direct arms shipments and that a sizable delivery of military supplies was made by a Soviet freighter in early May.

Officials said President Ronald Reagan was to make the announcement Wednesday night during his nationally broadcast news conference but was unwittingly upstaged by Mr. Casey.

After the central intelligence director told the legislators in the afternoon, several members of Congress who attended the briefing discussed the comments with reporters, who then sought clarification from the White House. Late Wednesday, the White House issued its statement.

"A Soviet AN-30 photo reconnaissance aircraft has been recently identified in Nicaragua. The aircraft was seen at Sardinia International Airport in early May 1986," Mr. Djerejian said.

"The aircraft carries Soviet Aeronot markings and presumably is being flown by Soviet pilots. This is the first time that a Soviet photo reconnaissance aircraft has been based in Nicaragua. Such aircraft are capable of both photo reconnaissance and photo mapping operations. Both such missions would be of assistance to the Sandinistas in their counterinsurgency operations. The plane has flown four missions since it has been to Nicaragua."

The Antonov plane generally carries a crew of five as well as two photographer-surveyors. The range of the plane, which is the first specialized aerial survey craft produced in the Soviet Union, is 1,634 miles, (2,630 kilometers) according to Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

Mr. Casey made the initial disclosure about the Soviet plane to legislative supporters of contra aid at a White House meeting that was attended by President Reagan.

"I am perfectly prepared to see a change in the legislation which would mean that when we accept a ship visit," he said, "we make it abundantly clear that we do so because we have made the judgment that the ship is nuclear-free and not because we have been given inside information." The legislation is to be introduced in the Parliament in September.

Because the United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its ships, New Zealand refused to allow a U.S. destroyer to dock in February 1985. In retaliation, the

and added that, for this reason, Israel had no choice but to keep "a security zone mainly based on the South Lebanon Army."

Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon one year ago after the government decided to abandon United Nations-mediated talks with the Lebanese Army.

Shiite leaders in southern Lebanon have demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops, the disbanding of the Israeli-backed militia and the dismantling of the security zone, a buffer strip extending about 3 to 9 miles inside Lebanon.

In a recent interview in the port city of Tyre, Amal's south Lebanon commander, Daoud Daoud, said Israel should dismantle the security zone and refused "either direct or indirect negotiations."

However, Mr. Daoud raised the possibility, first presented by the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, that any talks be held between governments in the framework of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, a United Nations agency set

South Africa Imposes State of Emergency

By Alan Cowell

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government imposed a state of emergency across the country Thursday and detained hundreds of anti-apartheid activists in an apparent effort to crush



Malcolm Fraser, a member of the Commonwealth group seeking a solution in South Africa, urged Western nations on Thursday to impose economic sanctions on Pretoria. The group said sanctions were the only available pressure tactic.

RELATED ARTICLES

The rand rallied, but analysts fear a crisis in South African financial markets. Page 18.

The emergency decree was condemned abroad. Page 6.

dissent before the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings on Monday.

President Pieter W. Botha, addressing Parliament in Cape Town, said he had ordered the emergency because "the ordinary laws of the land at present on the statute book are inadequate to enable the government to ensure the security of the public and to maintain public order."

"In fact," he said, "the government possesses intelligence regarding plans which have been made by radical and revolutionary elements for the coming days, which pose real danger for all population groups in the country." He offered no further details.

At least 300 persons reportedly were seized in the first wave of detentions. The initial response of government opponents who are in hiding was that the clampdown would provoke violence.

"Removing responsible leaders of the people has effectively paved the way for a bloodbath in the country," said Murphy Morobe, a fugitive spokesman for the United Democratic Front.

The United Democratic Front, which claims a following of two million people, is the biggest non-parliamentary opposition group in the country. Its supporters were

numbered among those detained Thursday along with church and labor leaders.

[Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, said: "Only intervention by the outside world can avoid Armageddon. What is the outside world waiting for?" The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.]

Many black political activists had gone into hiding over the past week in anticipation of the decree.

The impression created by the decree, analysts said, was of a government that is set against conciliation with its black majority and ready to risk the opprobrium of outsiders in pursuing a forceful settlement of its crisis.

South Africa lifted a seven-month partial state of emergency

on March 7 that was used to detain 8,000 to 12,000 people without trial.

That decree gave security forces wide powers to arrest people without charge and to conduct searches without a warrant, as well as immunity from prosecution for acts undertaken to enforce the state of emergency.

But the measures failed to halt the daily protests and violence that have claimed far more than 1,600 lives since September 1984.

The previous decree applied to districts near the main cities of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, but Thursday's order covers the entire country.

The move coincided with the publication in London of a report by a seven-member Common-

U.K. Coalition Split Over Arms

Liberals, Social Democrats at Odds Over Nuclear Missiles

By Karen DeYoung

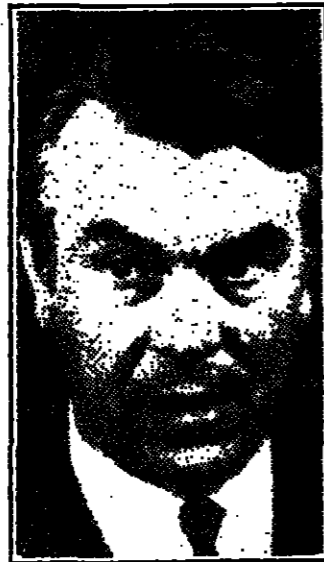
LONDON — Fresh from recent by-election successes and riding high in public opinion polls, the two-party alliance that lays claim to an amorphous "center" in British politics has stumbled over a crucial issue on the road to national power.

A long-festering disagreement between the Liberal and Social Democratic parties over Britain's future as a nuclear power erupted Wednesday with the publication of a "joint" defense document that one half of the alliance leadership, former Foreign Secretary David Owen of the Social Democrats, said does not represent his views.

Both parties agree that Britain should not go ahead with plans to expand its independent nuclear deterrent with four new submarines equipped with U.S.-made Trident missiles.

The \$15-billion Trident program would increase Britain's nuclear arsenal from 64 warheads to more than 500. It is the keystone of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's plans for nuclear modernization, destined to begin within the next several years as the existing four-submarine Polaris system becomes obsolete and is phased out.

The dispute between the Social Democrats and the Liberals is over whether the alliance should commit itself now to a cheaper, smaller replacement for Polaris, as Mr. Owen has advocated, or look forward to a nonnuclear future for Britain once Polaris is gone, a position dear to



David Owen

the pacifist hearts of the Liberals.

It was to resolve their differences that the alliance two years ago established a joint commission on defense. In addition to canceling the Trident missile system, the commission report released Wednesday recommended that the alliance work to strengthen the European side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in its dealings with the United States, place more NATO reliance on conventional weapons, and push for successful East-West arms-control negotiations.

The report leaves the question of

Lange Plans To Moderate A-Ship Ban

United Press International

WELLINGTON, New Zealand

Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday that he planned to soften proposed legislation to ban ships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons, because of strong British and U.S. objections.

Mr. Lange, returning from a two-week European tour, said he was prepared to make changes in the wording of the legislation so that New Zealand would not be viewed as making public statements about whether particular Western warships carried nuclear armaments.

Mr. Lange said that Britain was concerned that a ban on particular ships would give the impression it had given New Zealand "inside information" on whether its vessels carried nuclear weapons.

"I am perfectly prepared to see a change in the legislation which would mean that when we accept a ship visit," he said, "we make it abundantly clear that we do so because we have made the judgment that the ship is nuclear-free and not because we have been given inside information." The legislation is to be introduced in the Parliament in September.

Because the United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its ships, New Zealand refused to allow a U.S. destroyer to dock in February 1985. In retaliation, the

replacing Polaris open, however. "Polaris does not need to be replaced now," it says. "No decision on whether and, if so, how British nuclear weapons should be maintained beyond Polaris can properly be made except in the light of certain important criteria," including the status of arms negotiations, the cost of available alternatives and the opinions of Britain's European allies.

That position, designed to paper over the disagreement and postpone an alliance-splitting decision, has been branded by Mr. Owen as "fudging and muddling" that "would get, and would deserve, a belly laugh from the British electorate."

The issue of Britain's nuclear status does not appear at the moment to be weighing heavily on the minds of an electorate concerned about unemployment and whether it wants a third term of Thatcherism.

Mr. Owen believes indecision on defense is a wedge that can be exploited from both ends of the political spectrum. It will, he believes, contribute to the overall charge that the "so-called alliance" is a wishy-washy group of politicians who do not agree on much except their dislike of Mrs. Thatcher and Labor.

For the Liberals, what has become a single-handed campaign by the often flamboyant Mr. Owen seems likely to put more of a spotlight on their divisions than the report itself.

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tion, William J. Casey, told legis-

lators that the Soviet Union was sending the aircraft over Nicaragua to help the Sandinistas gather information and intelligence.

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Israel Offers Proposal for Lebanon Pullout

By Nicolas B. Tatro

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says Israel is willing to withdraw its remaining forces from Lebanon if the Shiite Muslim militia Amal agrees to keep the border area quiet.

"If Amal is ready to sit with us, even discreetly, and make any security arrangements that will keep the border quiet, we see no problem in pulling our forces back across," Mr. Rabin said in an interview Wednesday.

The defense minister said he had told a United Nations undersecretary, Marrack Goulding, earlier this month that he was ready to explore the possibility of Amal's taking over in areas it controls.

"We made it clear to the undersecretary of the United Nations, Mr. Goulding, that we are ready pragmatically to check to what extent Amal is capable of maintaining tranquility," he said. "Wherever there will be tranquility there is no need for Israeli presence."

Israel has only a few hundred troops in southern Lebanon, with much larger forces poised along the border. The Israeli Army patrols a zone in southern Lebanon and sponsors a predominantly Christian militia with 2,000 fighters.

Amal, which has an estimated 6,000 fighters in southern Lebanon, is supported by the predominantly Shiite population of one million and controls most of the territory south of the Awali River, 30 miles (50 kilometers) from Israel.

Mr. Rabin indicated that any accord would be limited to the Mediterranean coast and villages in the interior, where Amal's strength is concentrated, and that Israel would not agree to an extension of Amal control to Christian areas or the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

Mr. Rabin noted that so far there has been no sign of a willingness on the part of the Shiites to negotiate with Israel.

"Amal has so far refused whatsoever to make any deal, openly or discreetly with us," Mr. Rabin said

up in 1949 to monitor the truce after the first Arab-Israeli war.

Israel maintains that the UN commission is defunct on the ground that Lebanon joined in the 1967 war against Israel.

Meanwhile, Israel released on Thursday five Lebanese Shiite Muslims it captured in February during a search of southern Lebanese villages for guerrilla suspects.

Lebanon Seeks Syrian Help

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Moslem leaders arrived in Damascus on Thursday to plead for Syrian help to end 18 days of fighting between the Palestinians and the Amal militia, United Press International reported from Beirut.

The Damascus radio said their visit coincided with talks by Syrian and Iranian officials on the Lebanese crisis.

As the delegation left the Lebanese capital, fighting broke out again between Shiite Moslem Amal militias and Palestinian forces in three refugee camps.

Reporters Go to Libya to See Qadhafi Reappear in Public, but He Doesn't

By John Kifner

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi failed to turn up Wednesday night at what Libyan officials had said would be his first major public appearance since the U.S. air strike against Libya on April 15.

Instead, Colonel Qadhafi, puffy-faced and with bags under his eyes, delivered a rambling speech for an

hour and 50 minutes, broadcast by the government-run television system and relayed by loudspeakers on public buildings. There was no official explanation for the change.

More than 30 Western journalists, including representatives of major U.S. newspapers, wire services, magazines and television networks, were invited to witness Colonel Qadhafi's reappearance.

Officials had said the Libyan leader was to show up at a rally marking the anniversary of the departure of Americans from Wheelus Air Force Base here in 1970, less than a year after the colonel and fellow officers seized power. The anniversary is a major holiday for the Libyans.

Colonel Qadhafi is said by Western diplomats to have been badly shaken by the U.S. air raid, launched in reprisal for what Washington said was his backing of terrorism.

His failure to appear at the rally caused speculation among diplomats that he was too depressed, ill or fearful for his safety to go out in public.

There was also speculation that Colonel Qadhafi was being pressured by his colleagues to diminish his role as the sole revolutionary leader and accept a more collective leadership.

Colonel Qadhafi's voice was low, hesitant and somewhat uncertain as he began his speech, but it became more excited as he went on, then began to trail off again near the end.

He began speaking, Arabic-speakers said, in something close to classical Arabic, but lapsed into Bedouin dialect.

The television flashed the Arabic word for "live" on the screen a

number of times during the speech, but American television technicians who watched said it appeared to have been taped in advance. The pouches under Colonel Qadhafi's eyes showed distinctly, his usually fluid speech was halting and he frequently looked down, away from the camera.

As the speech wandered from topic to topic, Colonel Qadhafi several times expressed disappointment with the movement of nations professing nonalignment and vowed to join the Soviet bloc. He spoke repeatedly of Arab unity and called for the overthrow of other Arab governments, particularly that of Jordan.

"We don't have long-distance missiles to use but we have other things," Colonel Qadhafi said at one point, referring to means to counter U.S. military strength. "We have suicide squads, so there is a deterrent."

"We are capable of striking America and we are capable of exhausting it," he said, according to translations by Arabic-speaking journalists. No official transcript was made available.

The Libyan leader indicated several times that he felt the United States would strike again and he

See LIBYA, Page 6

INSIDE GENERAL NEWS Philippines celebrates a holiday, but the nation's economic outlook remains bleak. Page 2. United Nations officials said that a Romanian colleague was being held against his will in Bucharest. Page 5. Secretary of State Shultz has decided a new trip to the Middle East is pointless with hopes for peace now so dim. Page 3. IRA amendments to the U.S. tax bill have been rejected by the Senate. Page 3. On farms in the United States, a certain faith emerges amid anguish. Insights, Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE U.S. retail sales fell 0.1 percent in May. Page 13. Beecham Group PLC will sell some interests and concentrate on its core businesses. Page 13. Two regulars on a beach in Goa. Travel, Page 7.

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Hope (and Problems) in Manila

Behind Independence Festivities, Economy Looks Bleak

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — In a speech Thursday marking the Philippines' independence from Spain in 1898, President Corason C. Aquino said the mood of the nation could be summed up in these words: free and full of hope.

About 10,000 people clustered around the grandstand in Luneta Park to hear Mrs. Aquino speak in the national language, Tagalog. Many thousands more joined the procession of marchers, bands, dancers and floats that took about three hours to pass by the dais where Mrs. Aquino and leading members of her administration sat.

Mrs. Aquino had called for a festive occasion on the day marking the Philippines' independence because, she said, it was "the first time that we will be celebrating a meaningful independence day after 14 years of Marcos' dictatorship." Ferdinand E. Marcos fled the country in February.

Foreign and local analysts agree that the country's 55 million people have much to celebrate politically. But from an economic standpoint, they said, the situation is bleak. The analysts said that even though the government is moving in the right direction, it will take months more to recover from a Marcos-era legacy of mismanagement and corruption.

Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin warned the Philippines' major foreign donors and leaders at a meeting in Tokyo in late May that "we have a great deal to do and time is running short."

Mr. Ongpin met with representatives of the World Bank, the Inter-

national Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the governments of the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia. He told them that Filipinos were "looking for economic recovery after years of sacrifice and we dare not disappoint them."

Mr. Ongpin and other moderates in the Aquino administration fear that if their promise to raise living standards for the mass of the people remains unfulfilled for too long, the Communist-led insurgency will make significant gains on a tide of resentment against the government.

Official statistics show that the economy contracted by 6.8 percent in 1984 and 3.8 percent last year, taking living standards back to where they were in 1975.

In January, the official unemployment rate was 12 percent. Western diplomats put the figure at 20 to 30 percent. Joblessness is likely to rise as more and more young people enter the job market and thousands of Filipinos who work in the Middle East, which now is hit by recession, come home.

Bernardo M. Villegas, the chief economist at the Center for Research and Communication, a private think-tank in Manila, said the worst victims of the economic crisis are the 70 percent of the population who fall below the poverty line of about \$100 a month, calculated on the basis of a family of six.

Under Mr. Marcos, the Philippines' foreign debt rose from \$2.6 billion to more than \$26 billion in a decade.

Just paying the interest on that debt consumes about 50 percent of the country's export earnings. The

government is seeking easier repayment terms.

Mr. Ongpin said in Tokyo that the cabinet had decided that the economy had to be expanded to provide an additional one million jobs by the end of next year.

He also said the economy had to be restructured in the short-term through tax reforms, trade liberalization and promotion of private-sector activity.

The Aquino administration said there have already been some notable improvements.

Mr. Ongpin has said that more than 70 percent of the nation's immediate needs for foreign support for the budget are covered by confirmed or pending commitments.

Mrs. Aquino noted last week that the country's foreign exchange reserves had risen 85 percent to almost \$1.7 billion. She said that inflation, which averaged 50 percent in 1984 and 23 percent last year, had fallen to 2.1 percent and that interest rates had dropped sharply.

Mr. Villegas predicted Tuesday that economic growth would pick up in the second half of the year, offsetting a contraction of 2 to 3 percent in the first six months.

U.S.-Philippine Accord

The United States and the Philippines agreed Wednesday to share information on investigations of a disputed nuclear power plant and other cases involving the Marcos regime and U.S. companies, the Los Angeles Times reported from Manila.

The agreement was signed by Jovito Solonaga, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Gov-



Corason Aquino raises the Philippine flag on Thursday in celebrations in Manila marking independence from Spain.

ernment, and Victoria Toensing, a U.S. deputy assistant attorney general.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Manila said that it was the first formal agreement between Washington and the Aquino government.

Mrs. Aquino's government com-

ments that Westinghouse Electric Co. paid \$80 million in fees to a close associate of Mr. Marcos for the awarding of a contract in 1976 to construct a nuclear power plant and that Mr. Marcos eventually received most of the money.

Westinghouse has denied any impropriety.

Sri Lanka Will Offer Plan to End Violence

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government said Thursday it would formulate a plan next week to end ethnic violence that has claimed scores of lives in the past six weeks.

A government spokesman said the plan, to be released June 18, also could end Indian mediation efforts.

No details of the plan were disclosed but a ministerial source said that Sri Lanka will summon a conference of all official opposition political parties on June 25 in an attempt to achieve agreement on ways to handle the crisis.

The government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has attempted to mediate between the Hindu Tamil minority population of Indian descent and the majority Buddhist Sinhalese to end the civil strife, which has increased since the bombing of an Air Lanka jetliner on May 3 killed 16 persons.

Attacks by separatist Tamils killed at least 23 persons Wednesday in bombings in the northern port city of Trincomalee and near the capital, Colombo. Fifty Tamils have been arrested in connection with those bombings, a military spokesman said.

Time bombs went off Wednesday aboard two buses as they passed near a Trincomalee military base. As a result, authorities have imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the city for the second day.

After Wednesday's attacks, President Junius R. Jayawardene met with his cabinet and the decision was made to go ahead with the plan to end violence independently from India's mediation efforts, the government spokesman said.

The decision to end India's mediation came 48 hours after New Delhi issued to Colombo what diplomatic sources described as the toughest-worded message in recent years, criticizing violence against Tamil civilians.

India's high commissioner in Colombo, Jyotindra Nath Dixit, has met four times with Mr. Jayawardene in recent days after returning from meetings with Prime Minister Gandhi and his foreign minister.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Dixit told Mr. Jayawardene that India would not continue its mediation efforts if Sri Lanka continued its military offensive against the separatists.

WORLD BRIEFS

Waldheim's Wife Was in Nazi Party

VIENNA (Reuters) — Elisabeth Waldheim, wife of the Austrian president-elect, Kurt Waldheim, was a member of the Nazi Party three years but left it before marrying him, a Waldheim spokesman Thursday.

Mrs. Waldheim had been a member of the female equivalent of the Hitler Youth organization and was automatically transferred to the Party rolls at the age of 18 in 1940, the spokesman said.

"Before she married Dr. Waldheim in December 1943 she was party at the wish of her fiancé and on the basis of her own conviction and stopped paying her dues," the spokesman said. Mr. Waldheim has been criticized over his role in a German Army unit in the East during World War II. He won last Sunday's presidential election, repeatedly denying charges that he was involved in war crimes.

Senate Panel Backs Extradition

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Thursday, 15-2, to recommend ratification of a U.S.-British extradition treaty that would make it easier for Britain to bring Irish guerrillas to trial.

The treaty would eliminate language in a 1972 accord that extradition from a fugitive can prove that his crimes were politically motivated. Both the full Senate and President Ronald Reagan must approve the treaty.

Some Democrats in the Senate object to provisions in the treaty that they say would dilute the traditional role of the United States as a haven for political dissidents.

Ex-Hostage Heads U.S. Presbyterian

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — The Reverend Benjamin Weir, who was held hostage in Lebanon for 16 months, has been elected to head the United Presbyterian Church in the United States. He said he plans to use his position to work for the release of four Americans still held in Lebanon.

"I feel a very great responsibility toward them," Mr. Weir said of the hostages, whom he came to know before his release in September. "That was a very profound experience for me." In accepting congratulations for his election at a church general assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Weir, 62, wore a yellow ribbon on his lapel as a reminder of the hostages.

Mr. Weir replaced William Wilson as head of the church, which has 3.1-million members in the United States. It was created from a merger of northern and southern Presbyterian branches and denominations split during the Civil War over the question of



Benjamin Weir

Hu Criticizes Soviet on Accident

BONN (Reuters) — The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Yaoxing, criticized the Soviet Union on Thursday for failing to tell neighboring countries promptly about the nuclear reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

The West German government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Hu, who started a five-day visit here, had also welcomed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's call for an international conference on nuclear reactor safety during brief talks with the chancellor. Mr. Hu said China was attending any such gathering.

Mr. Kohl proposed a conference on safeguards for atomic power plants. Soviet officials said last month that Moscow would be attending. Earlier this year, Beijing canceled a big nuclear power plant widely expected to be constructed by a West German company, but sides have since said that the decision has not affected Chinese-German economic cooperation.

Carbide Accepts Ruling on Bhopal

DANBURY, Connecticut (UPI) — Union Carbide Corp. announced Thursday acceptance of a court decision to move to India the lawsuit filed in the 1984 Bhopal chemical leak in which more than 2,000 people were killed and more than 200,000 were injured.

A Union Carbide spokesman, Harvey Cohen, said the company decision was based on clarifications made this week by Judge John Keenan of U.S. District Court in New York. Judge Keenan ruled on June 12 that the lawsuits should be tried in India. The clarifications include the right of appeal, the right to discovery and the limitation of judgments to the company alone.

It was uncertain whether a trial would begin soon. Lawyers for the Indian government appeared divided on whether to appeal the Keenan's decision. They also were arguing over who had the right to represent the victims. Lawyers for victims, who have filed claims of billions of dollars in damages, had fought to keep the cases in U.S. courts believing that settlements or judgments would be higher in the United States.

For the Record

The dissolution of Northern Ireland's assembly was announced Thursday by the British government, which said the body had failed to meet for 18 months.

Spanish fishing boats lifted a blockade of the French border port of Hendaye on Thursday after their owners received assurances that it would reopen on their claim to fishing rights in an area off the French coast.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden has called off a trip to the United States for security reasons, a Social Democratic Party official said Thursday. "The decision has been made because the assassination of Olof Palme has not been cleared up yet," he added.

Argentine labor unions called a general strike for Friday against the civilian government of President Raul Alfonsín to protest an assistant plan that includes salary cutbacks.

DOONESBURY



Young Philippine Mayor: Foot Soldier in Battle for Reform

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

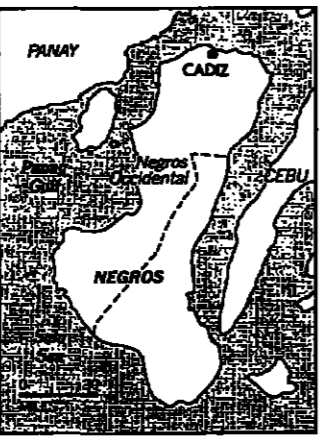
CADIZ, Philippines — Rowena Guanzon gave up a lucrative practice as a corporate attorney with a leading law firm in Manila to return here, her home town.

She did so at the request of a relative of President Corason C. Aquino to lead the moderate opposition alliance challenging supporters of Ferdinand E. Marcos in last February's elections.

Now Ms. Guanzon, a slim 28-year-old, is mayor of the capital of Negros del Norte province in the central Philippines. She is one of a largely inexperienced group of appointed local officials who have been told by the Aquino government to carry reform into the towns, villages and countryside. "I'm running the town on a very low cash resource," she said in an interview.

Cadiz has 90,000 residents and Ms. Guanzon, who once studied in the United States, says nearly half the population is either jobless or underemployed.

She says that she and her aides have halted mismanagement, waste and graft involving city hall funds



and that employees are now paid on time. "But it's hard to start economic recovery," she said. "I don't expect any help from the national government. It has a big deficit. And there's virtually no industry on Negros island apart from sugar."

The local sugar business, once a provider of fortunes to large landowners and a major source of export income for the Philippines, almost collapsed in the last few

years. The industry suffered under the weight of a government monopoly run by political allies of Mr. Marcos, plunging world sugar prices and the spread of Communist insurgency into the lowland areas of Negros where the sugar is grown and crushed.

Many of the island's three million people are impoverished sugar workers.

A survey by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, published in April found that "malnutrition, often in its most life-threatening degree," was ravaging the children of Negros.

The study revealed that more than 140,000 children, about 40 percent of the children up to age 14 in Negros Occidental province, were suffering from severe malnutrition.

With assistance from Manila and overseas, the local government and Roman Catholic Church has expanded a supplementary feeding program to cope with the crisis.

Ms. Guanzon said that if the economy of Negros was not revived through land reform, crop diversification and development of alternative employment, including fishing,

"the Communists will overtake us." "Our revolution is an unfinished one," she said. "There was a political revolution last February, but not an economic or social one."

The young mayor says guerrillas of the Communist New People's Army are stronger in Negros del Norte than they were a year ago, although she does not think they can expand their base much more "because they just can't afford to feed and support more people."

Ms. Guanzon recalls that in high school, one of her friends was Victoria Justina, "a brilliant girl" now reputed to be a top Communist leader in Negros.

"She went to the hills to join the guerrillas when she was only 15 or 16 when Marcos declared martial law in the Philippines in 1972," Ms. Guanzon.

Why? "I think," Ms. Guanzon said, "that it was the injustice of the Marcos regime, the polarization of the few rich and the many poor. She was a very sensitive girl and more progressive than us."

"We lesser mortals tried to work it out within the existing system," she said. "If the rich won't give up

some of what they've got, we won't be able to hold things much longer."

But Ms. Guanzon said that despite resistance from Armando Gustilo, a sugar magnate and Marcos associate, "more people are joining us." Mr. Gustilo is the province's former governor and served three terms in the National Assembly.

She said the level of political consciousness, long dulled by a chain of dependence and patronage linking workers to landowners, is rising. And many sugar planters in Negros, she added, are becoming aware of the need to cooperate with the government in providing part of their land to the poor.

300,000 Left Homeless By Flooding in Andes

By Tim Johnson
United Press International

LIMA — Flooding of Lake Titicaca high in the Andes has left 300,000 peasants homeless and destroyed their crops, triggering battles over what little dry farmland is left in the ancient homeland of the Incas.

Torrential rains that ended six weeks ago filled the lake to eight and one-half feet (two and one-half meters) above normal, almost doubling the highest level on record.

Although the lake has receded 18 inches (46 centimeters) since then, officials fear that melting snow in the Andes may raise the level again. Assuming average snow melt and rainfall from now on, they said it could take five years for the lake to drain back to normal.

At least 75,000 families around Lake Titicaca lost their crops and are dependent on donations until the next harvest in 10 months. "The food crisis really is just beginning," said José Abumada Vázquez, Peru's general director of national development.

The disaster exacerbated existing unrest because of inequities in land ownership around the lake, where only 20 percent of families own their own plots. Clashes have occurred between rival groups looking for dry land to farm.

Maocist Shining Path rebels have moved into the area "precisely to take advantage of the misfortune," Mr. Abumada said. In the last four months, he said, guerrillas have killed two regional governors and bombed several public buildings in the region.

Lake Titicaca, 122 miles (197 kilometers) long and 45 miles wide at its widest point, is the highest navigable body of water in the world. It is 12,500 feet above sea level on the Altiplano plateau and forms part of the border between Peru and Bolivia. The average depth is 922 feet.

The Altiplano was the birthplace of the Inca Empire more than six centuries ago.

Over the last three months, tents, medicine and emergency relief from about 30 countries have arrived. About a third of the homeless are living in tents and plastic shelters.

More than 50 villages around the lake have been inundated and water covers wharfs and some streets in the Peruvian city of Puno and the Bolivian towns of Desaguadero and Guatavi.

In Peru, officials said 150,000 peasants had been left homeless and another 150,000 had been seriously affected.

On the Bolivian side, 140,000 peasants lost homes and part of their crops, and the homes of another 20,000 peasants were damaged, the Bolivian civil defense director, Luis Deza, said.

Although almost \$10 million in emergency aid has arrived and another \$5 million is pledged, relief efforts have been hindered.

Some peasants have not grown accustomed to the donated food, which includes salted fish and powdered milk, and exchange it for coca, which provides a slight narcotic relief from hunger and cold when chewed.

Peruvian officials said 80 soup kitchens had been set up to ensure that children do not become undernourished.

U.S. Experts Suspect Diversion of 'Contra' Aid

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several million dollars in U.S. aid to Nicaraguan "contra" rebels has been traced to offshore banks, obscure corporations and the Honduran armed forces, raising questions about whether the money was illegally diverted, according to congressional investigators.

The commander in chief of one Central American country received a check on Jan. 10 for \$450,000 from a company that had been given U.S. funds to supply goods to the rebels, according to Frank C. Conahan, director of international affairs for the General Accounting Office. Three other checks totaling \$386,689 went to that country's armed forces, Mr. Conahan said Wednesday.

The country was later identified as Honduras by Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs. The commander was General Walter López Reyes, who was replaced Feb. 1 but remains on active duty.

Mr. Barnes said the revelations were "shocking" and provided "evidence of criminal activity" in the diversion of funds intended to pay for medicine, clothing and food.

Republicans in Congress agreed that any violations of law should be prosecuted but said the GAO testimony was not conclusive. They said some money paid to the Honduran military could have been used to provide aid to the contras, and that legislation providing for aid to the contras made documentation difficult.

The Honduran Embassy had no immediate comment. Secretary of State George P. Shultz charged Thursday that congressional opponents of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels had fabricated the charges about misuse of U.S. funds, United Press International reported from Washington.

"This is just a little side chase that people are trying to concoct to somehow divert attention from the real point here," Mr. Shultz said of the report. He said earlier nonmilitary aid earmarked for the rebels had "basically gotten through." Mr. Conahan insisted that "there

is enough evidence to be concerned that humanitarian assistance may not be reaching the intended beneficiaries."

The disclosures come shortly before Congress was to vote on President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in new military and nonlethal aid to the rebels, who are fighting to oust the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

Bosco Matamoros, spokesman for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said

Costa Rica, El Salvador Reject Contadora Draft

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Costa Rica have rejected the latest draft of a Central American peace treaty and hinted that they might abandon the Contadora peace process altogether.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto of Costa Rica said that the draft treaty "has no mechanisms for verification and control in relation to agreements in the military, political and arms-control area."

Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Clararomero of El Salvador said the governments of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala were drafting a counterproposal.

The rest went to companies and individuals in the United States and to offshore bank accounts in the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas "which do not appear to be suppliers in the region," Mr. Conahan said.

He added that he had been unable to find any of the companies in the standard Dun & Bradstreet or Standard & Poor rosters.

In response to questions, Mr. Conahan said there was no evidence that the contras had not received the goods and services indicated on the receipts held by the Humanitarian Aid office.

Mr. Barnes, the Maryland Democrat, said he would try to subpoena the Cayman Island bank records and would turn over all evidence to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

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Reagan Says U.S. Should Construct a New Shuttle

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has endorsed the construction of a new space shuttle after amid indications that a delay of two years or more is likely before the next shuttle flight if the recommendations of a presidential commission are carried out.

"I think we should go forward with another shuttle," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference Wednesday. His comment confirmed reports that he planned to grant the space agency's request despite some objections within the administration.

He blamed the Jan. 28 loss of the challenger and the seven astronauts aboard on "a carelessness at grow out of success." But he asked the refusal of the commission that investigated the disaster to hold any individual officials responsible for the disaster.

"I don't believe that there was any deliberate or criminal intent in any way," Mr. Reagan said.

His comments came as executives both in and outside the National Aeronautics and Space Administration agreed it would be virtually impossible for the agency to meet its goal of launching another shuttle by July 1987.

Most experts now agree that the next launching likely will not come until 1988, further complicating the plans for private industry to launch satellites now being scheduled for shuttle flights.

At his news conference, Mr. Reagan said the administration was still grappling with the question of how to increase the number of unmanned rockets to supplement shuttle flights. He said he did not know "how soon we can get to building a replacement orbiter."

Concerns have been raised about building a new orbiter with the same 1970s design as that of the three remaining shuttle craft.

The revised estimates of when the shuttle will next fly are largely the result of the presidential panel's report, released Monday. It called for a series of major technical and managerial changes at the space agency that seem certain to cause additional delays.

Experts say the report made it clear that NASA would be faced with a far more complicated task than simply redesigning and testing new safety seals on the shuttle's solid-fuel booster rockets.

The panel also called for such costly and time-consuming tests as a full-scale, vertical firing of the redesigned booster rocket.

Another recommendation that seems highly likely to slow NASA's return to the launchpad is a requirement that the agency and its contractors review all of the equipment in the four categories of components that are ranked most critical to safety.

Those components number in the thousands, according to testimony given before the commission.



President Reagan at the news conference in Washington.

U.S. Tax Bill Is Left Intact After Senate Vote on IRAs

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has rejected several efforts to preserve tax deductions for holders of Individual Retirement Accounts, increasing the possibility that a proposal for a broad overhaul of the federal tax system will emerge next year.

The IRA amendments had been considered the major obstacle to approving the tax package unchanged, something President Ronald Reagan and Senate leaders have insisted upon.

Proponents of the tax overhaul had expressed concern that additional tax breaks, even if offset by accompanying tax increases, would upset the delicate balance of benefits that have gained the bill broad support.

Clearly now, there is not going to be any major change in the outline of the bill," Senator Bob Packwood, a Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Finance Committee, said after the first IRA amendment was defeated Wednesday, 51 to 48.

The majority leader, Senator Bob Dole, a Republican of Kansas, predicted that the Senate might approve the tax package Friday or early next week.

The Finance Committee bill would reduce individual tax rates to 15 percent and 27 percent while limiting a wide range of deductions. It would repeal deductions for IRA deposits for taxpayers covered by company retirement pensions, although interest on the accounts would remain tax-free until retirement.

The IRA votes were seen as a victory for the leadership's strategy of requiring that any tax benefits restored to the bill be financed by raising taxes elsewhere. Preserving IRA deductions would mean imposing \$14.7 billion to \$26 billion in new taxes.

New Proposal on Budget
Helen Dewar of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Republican-led Senate budget negotiators maneuvered Wednesday to win support for tax increases from President Reagan and House Democrats by proposing a budget compromise that would the some of next year's additional spending for the military to a tax increase.

But the White House rejected the idea and House negotiators reacted coolly, casting doubt on whether it would break the impasse over defense and taxes that is holding up agreement on a budget for fiscal 1987.

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, a Republican of New Mexico, disclosed the proposal. But he told the House-Senate conference committee working on the budget that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, had told him the president would not accept tax increases, even to support military spending increases.

Mr. Domenici said he would nevertheless draft a compromise along these lines for submission to the conference. He did not indicate how much defense spending would be tied to tax increases.

Both the House and Senate versions of the budget call for \$45 billion in tax increases over three years. The three-year total includes about \$13 billion in new taxes for next year, or roughly twice what Mr. Reagan wants.

Mr. Reagan has proposed \$320 billion in new military spending authority. The Senate approved \$301 billion, the House \$285 billion.

DEATH NOTICE
MILLETI, STEPHEN CALDWELL. On May 21, 1986, at Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, Stephen Caldwell, of Poppasquash Road, Bristol, Rhode Island, aged 79, son of the late Stephen Caldwell Miller of New York and the late Mrs. Thais Westcott Malcolm, sometime of Rake Manor, Midford, Surrey, husband of the late Martha Caldwell Miller, father of Stephen Caldwell Millet, Jr., of Bristol, Rhode Island, and brother of Richard C. Millet, New York City and Mrs. Thais Gage and Mrs. Elizabeth de Vincois, both of France.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

France Cancels Plan For Rhine Cleanup

PARIS — France has notified the Netherlands it cannot fulfill a 1983 pledge to reduce pollution of the Rhine river by injecting waste salt from potassium mines in Alsace into the ground. But a French spokesman promised the International Rhine Commission that an alternative would be found by January 1987.

France was the last of five countries to ratify a 1976 agreement with West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to clean up the Rhine. The ratification ended a seven-year controversy between France and the Netherlands, which has been hit hardest by pollution of the river.

France, which dumps seven million metric tons of waste salt into the Rhine each year, had pledged to eventually inject about three million metric tons of that total deep into the soil of Alsace.

But according to newspaper reports, France's new conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, headed the pleas of four conservative National Assembly deputies from Alsace that the salt would pollute ground water. The deputies urged construction of a salt factory instead. The region's existing salt factories, however, already are in financial trouble.

Belgium Tries to Ease Transplant Shortage

BRUSSELS — The Belgian parliament has decided that all persons will automatically be considered transplant donors when they die unless they have formally notified the government of their refusal. Every person declared clinically dead will be subject to the removal of organs needed in transplant operations. Objections must be registered with the government, which will place them on a computer file to which all hospitals and morgues will have access.

The law applies to Belgian nationals only, but may eventually be extended to foreign residents. Similar legislation already exists in France, several Swiss cantons, Austria and the four Scandinavian countries.

Moves to Liberalize Abortion in Europe

BARCELONA — Spanish feminists claimed this week to have carried out 10 illegal abortions recently in seven Spanish cities. At feminist meetings, they screened videotapes of the operations as part of their campaign for full legalization. A June 1985 law permits abortions for rape victims, for mother's whose lives would be endangered by childbirth and for women with malformed fetuses.

ATHENS — The Greek government has legalized abortion for all women during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, liberalizing a 1984 law that permitted abortion only when the mother or the fetus had serious medical problems. The law measure also forbade married women to have abortions without their husbands' consent.

WEST AND SOVIET AT ODDS ON CHERNOBYL EMISSIONS
By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Preliminary Soviet estimates of the amount of radioactive material released by the Chernobyl accident appear to be much lower than Western estimates. This emerged Wednesday during exchanges between West European and Soviet officials at a meeting here of the International Atomic Energy Agency's governing board, which is debating safety measures.

According to the Soviet officials, 1 percent to 3 percent of the reactor's 180-ton fuel core escaped during an explosion and fire, although only a small part of this was blown beyond the Soviet border.

Western experts say these estimates seem low. Their own calculations, based on an analysis of the radioactive fallout in Europe, suggest that 10 percent or more of the reactor core was lost.

The difference is considered politically significant for two reasons. First, Western countries are already angry over the Soviet Union's failure to provide more information sooner. Second, the differences in estimates reinforce suspicion that the Soviet Union is bent on concealing as much as it can. As a result, Western nuclear safety experts say, they will need more data to be sure they are drawing correct lessons.

The European nuclear experts are particularly concerned over the amount of cesium, a radioactive isotope. Inspection of the reactor core is not possible now because the Soviet Union buried it under 4,000 tons of sand, concrete and lead.

Meanwhile, the international agency's governing board was close to agreement Wednesday on a package of safety measures inspired by the Chernobyl incident.

The 130 member countries plan to draft two new treaties. These will require members to give immediate information about any nuclear accident that could affect other countries and also to provide international aid to any country suffering an accident.

India and several other developing countries made clear that they want any new agreement on the disclosure of accident data to apply to military nuclear installations as well as civilian power reactors.

The countries that acknowledge having nuclear weapons — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — have reserved their position on this. They insist they should not be forced to give away military secrets.



TO ERR IS HUMAN — John Copesman, head of the Worshipful Company of Bakers, presenting a scroll to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Allan Davis, to apologize for a baker's role in starting the Great Fire of 1666.

puter file to which all hospitals and morgues will have access.

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Compiled by SYTSKE LOOLJEN

Gun at Home Is More Likely to Kill Owners Than Intruders, Study Finds

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A gun kept at home is far more likely to kill those who live there than to protect them from intruders, according to a major study that appears to be the first to focus on firearm-related deaths in the home.

The study looked at all gunshot deaths over a six-year period in King County, Washington, including Seattle and surrounding communities, and found that more than half had occurred in the home.

Of firearm deaths in the home, eight out of 10 were suicides and one out of 10 were criminal homicides, mostly during arguments or fights with family or friends, said the study's author, Dr. Arthur L. Kellermann.

Only two of 398 firearm deaths in the home, or one-half of 1 percent, proved to be an intruder shot during attempted entry.

"The great majority of homeowners are probably better off not having a protective firearm," said Dr. Kellermann, an assistant professor at the University of Tennessee in Memphis, Tennessee. He published his findings Wednesday in this week's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The study noted that there are about 120 million privately owned weapons in the United States, with about half of all homes containing one or more firearms. It cited previous studies showing that although most gun owners have weapons primarily for hunting or sport, three-fourths say they keep them at least partly for protection and one-fifth identify "self-defense at home" as their most important reason for owning a gun.

Shultz Decides New Trip To Mideast Is Pointless

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, apparently concluding that the prospects for peace in the Middle East are dim, as decided that it would be pointless for him to visit the region this month.

Mr. Shultz's decision, made after a intense two-week study, became clear Wednesday when the State department announced that he would travel to Southeast Asia next week but would bypass the Middle East. Bernard Kalb, the department spokesman, said that Mr. Shultz will leave Washington on one 20 for a 10-day trip to Hong Kong, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines and the Palau Islands.

Officials said earlier that Mr. Shultz was contemplating an effort to revive the Mideast peace process and repair U.S. relations with the bountries of the region. On May 30, he said he would visit the area if his intervention would result in "even the tiniest increment of progress."

Thus, by announcing that Mr. Shultz would not visit the Middle East before or after the Southeast Asia trip, the spokesman acknowledged, in effect, that there is no opportunity for even slight progress in the stalled peace process.

Officials also had said that Mr. Shultz might try to mediate a settlement between Israel and Egypt over Tabu, a half-mile (800-meter) wide strip of beach between the Egyptian Sinai peninsula and the Israeli town of Eilat. Preliminary talks on the issue apparently have broken down.

Mr. Shultz has been reluctant to engage in the type of shuttle diplomacy that former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger used in the early 1970s to secure agreements separating Israeli military forces from the armies of Egypt and Syria or the sort of intense personal involvement President Jimmy Carter used to mediate the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

But the Israeli government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres urged Mr. Shultz to visit the region, and several Arab states have suggested that the United States increase its involvement in the area.

Late last month, a White House spokesman, Edward P. Djergian, said that a trip by Mr. Shultz was "in the planning stage," and Mr. Shultz said the matter was "being evaluated, intensely, just now." As recently as Tuesday, however, administration officials said that no decision had been made.

Apparently a frosty meeting between President Ronald Reagan and King Hussein of Jordan helped tip the scales against greater U.S. intervention. Asked about U.S.-Jordan relations, Mr. Kalb referred to "the disappointments of recent months."

Reagan Says U.S. Lacks Proof of Israeli Spying

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says that the administration has no evidence that the Israeli government had conducted widespread spying in the United States.

In his news conference Wednesday, he also reiterated his assertion that hunger was not a serious problem for Americans, and he said he "must have goofed" in comparing Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to people including Colonel Moammar Qadhafi of Libya.

On the Israeli spying case, Mr. Reagan appeared to present a public posture similar to one taken by the State Department in an internal administration dispute.

Justice Department and senior White House officials have suggested that Israeli spying efforts were broader than what emerged in the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former navy analyst who pleaded guilty last week to spying for Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres welcomed Mr. Reagan's comment as a sign of close U.S.-Israeli ties, a statement issued by his office said. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

[But Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a newspaper interview that the Pollard case was being exploited to hurt Israel. "I take a very grave view of the attempts by various elements in the United States to mount an anti-Israel campaign," he said.

[Mr. Rabin repeated the assertion that Mr. Pollard was part of a tiny group about which Israel had had no knowledge.]

"So far," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday, "there is no evidence presented to us" by anyone that Israelis were spying in the United States other than those implicated by Mr. Pollard.

"The only thing I know is that the Israeli government has assured us as much as they can that they have never had any program of trying to get intelligence information from our country or doing spying on us, and so far, as I say, the Justice Department has said they will look to see if there is anything they can find," Mr. Reagan said.

Asked what he would do if such evidence emerged, Mr. Reagan said, "Well, I think we'll have to deal with that then."

On another matter, Mr. Reagan said he found it hard to believe that Americans were starving because there was not enough food available to them. He said that it was not easy "to find any cases of starvation and undernourishment."

The remarks reinforced a view offered by Mr. Reagan last month that people who were going hungry lacked information about where or how to get help.

Reagan Admits 'Goof'
Mr. Reagan also said that he "must have goofed" Monday in comparing Mr. Gorbachev with Fidel Castro, Moammar Qadhafi and Yasser Arafat, The New York Times reported.

Mr. Reagan made the comparison Monday in a speech at Georgetown University in Washington, but he spoke far more warmly about the Soviet leader during his news conference Wednesday.

Asked about his linking of Mr. Gorbachev's name with that of Colonel Qadhafi, President Castro of Cuba, and Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Reagan said, "I didn't think I lumped him in with them."

Then he added: "I certainly think it was a bad choice of words, because I didn't mean to do that. He is the first Russian leader, to my knowledge, that has ever voiced the idea of renouncing, and even eliminating, nuclear weapons."

"So I must have goofed someplace because, believe me, I don't put him in the same category."

At Georgetown, Mr. Reagan had condemned the support of Mr. Gorbachev and the three other men for the Nicaraguan government.

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All Will Know Why

The gradual warming of Earth's surface threatens incalculable damage to the present balance of life. It is the result of air pollution—a massive accumulation of carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere, aggravated by the addition of other gases that are destroying the ozone layer. Testimony this week before a U.S. Senate subcommittee suggests that temperatures are rising faster than previous forecasts had shown. It is a powerful argument for increased reliance worldwide on nuclear power.

The necessary international cooperation is going to be hard to organize. Most of the world still uses chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol sprays, although governments have known for some years that minute amounts of those gases greatly aggravate the greenhouse effect. One useful response to the rise in carbon dioxide is to plant more trees. But the countries whose forests are now being cut and cleared—most of them are close to the Equator—have few resources for that kind of work. Here is a thought to chill the hearts of Senators Gramm, Rodman and Hollings: If the United States wants to try to stabilize its climate, perhaps it is going to have to lay out serious amounts of money to support conservation and reforestation in Africa and South America.

Support for Mexico

The Mexican peso has been falling erratically, signaling renewed troubles in the country's economy. The immediate causes are rising inflation and capital flight. Behind that looms the price of oil and the effect of its drop on a country that had become crucially dependent on it. Mexicans are reportedly again discussing some sort of moratorium on payments of interest on their foreign debts. That could provide a measure of relief in the very short term, although it would not be likely to last long. The greatest strain is not in Mexico's foreign payments, but in its domestic budget. The decrease in oil prices has cut budget revenues by one-fourth since the beginning of the year. Mexico's deficit is now, in proportion to its economy, more than twice as large as that of the United States—and even harder to cut, for Mexico is now falling into another severe recession.

ford, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, observes that the Mexican government has already taken a number of important and, in political terms, unpleasant measures to strengthen the economy. "These difficult steps have not been given the recognition they deserve," he has told a subcommittee chaired by Senator Jesse Helms—the same panel that last month elicited wild testimony from other administration officials about drugs and corruption in Mexico. The Treasury appears to have decided not to assist Senator Helms in his vendetta against Mexico. Mexico's boom ended abruptly four years ago when it ran out of money to meet its debts abroad, and since then Mexicans have been through a harsh period of recession and adjustment. Last year, diligence and patience seemed to be paying off with a return to growth and stability. Then oil prices broke. "Coming as it did after four years of economic adjustment," Mr. Mulford said, "this traumatic contraction was not only economically painful but politically demoralizing." Mr. Mulford was letting the Mexicans know that their exertions do not pass unnoticed. Unfortunately, there is still a great deal for them to do, none of it easy. But the implication is that, as long as they continue to work in good faith, they can expect support from the United States.

Spying Among Friends

No, it is not some "anti-Israeli" cabal in Washington that wonders whether Israel has yet made a clean breast of its espionage against the United States. Neither is it some group of naïfs who think friendly governments never snoop on each other. The issue in American eyes is limits, which the Israelis, in their understandable embarrassment over the Pollard affair, do not yet recognize. The State Department, vaguely supported by the White House, says it is satisfied that Israel pursues no "official" espionage and that it has cooperated properly in the Pollard investigation. The Justice Department and FBI complain of only "selective" cooperation that leaves them uncertain about the extent of Israel's spying.

stature and continuing trust? The question intersects with a currently hot issue inside Israel—the extent to which Prime Minister Shimon Peres may lack complete control over domestic intelligence. Mr. Peres and his cabinet say they aided the Pollard prosecution, do not countenance spying in America and want the matter resolved without further damage to relations. The State Department agrees, but the FBI, presumably eyeing other suspect Israeli dealings, is pressing for more information. Mr. Peres condemns this badgering as an effort to "foul the atmosphere." His defense minister says that American officials are "out to get Israel."

Other Comment

Toward a Freer South Korea? South Korea's National Assembly is meeting in a special session that could determine the course of that country's internal politics for years to come. The purpose is to create a bipartisan committee to draft a new constitution, one that opposition groups insist must assure a more direct popular voice in national politics. If the effort succeeds, it could open the way to constitutional change well in advance of the scheduled 1988 presidential election. If it fails, anti-government violence is likely to increase, inviting even greater political repression. There are signs that both the government

and the main moderate opposition group, the New Korea Democratic Party, are alarmed by the more radical trend that demonstrations have taken lately. In the last few weeks, rallies staged in major cities between small groups of extremists and the police. Since late April, four students have committed suicide—three of them by self-immolation—in acts of political protest. The special National Assembly session will be considering more than constitutional change. What it does is also likely to go far in deciding whether South Korea is to have a placid or a troubled future.

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OPINION

Thatcher Totters but Where Is Labor?

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The "chicken American" phenomenon and President Reagan's conditional decision to abandon the SALT-2 arms limits have come at a bad time for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They have made her loyalty to Mr. Reagan and to the United States seem unwavering, which allows her critics to say that she has been used and abused by Washington. Mrs. Thatcher's government is in serious difficulties; the press and the political class, vociferously and morbidly, are convinced that it is in danger. What is interesting, though, is that there seems nothing except another Conservative government to take its place. The Labor Party does very well in polls but remains gravely divided internally. There is every reason to doubt that it is in a condition to win a general election.

ues to put off the moderate voters necessary to put Labor once again into national power. Labor also suffers from the defection of a part of its old constituency and moderate leadership to the Social Democratic Party, formed five years ago, which subsequently formed an alliance with the venerable Liberal Party. There is an invalid government in London, without an apparent successor. Politics abhorring a vacuum, that will not last. The odds are that the Tories will succeed themselves, but that they will also, in all decent or possibly indecent haste, push Mrs. Thatcher aside. That is hypothesis. A certainty is that she won't go quietly.



By GRAFF in Arbeitertribune (Ost). CAW Syndicate.

Bowles: Ignoring Prophets Is a Dangerous Habit

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The death on May 25 of Chester Bowles, prominent diplomat from the Kennedy era, prompts a troubling question: Why does America so consistently punish its prophets and reward its timewasters and knaves? In the Kennedy administration Mr. Bowles, as undersecretary of state, was the only figure of substance to oppose the Bay of Pigs invasion, which was a total disaster. He had successfully lobbied against U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic after the assassination of President Rafael Trujillo in 1961.

must be some with second thoughts. The record, in short, is troubling. People like Mr. Bowles and Mr. Vance, who showed courage and wisdom, were driven out of Washington. Mr. Moybhan and Mr. Ball, who called attention to painful truths, were silenced or denounced. Those who hounded these men obviously believed that they were serving a larger purpose. The Kennedy administration did not want to appear divided to enemies. The Carter administration did not want to appear weak to the electorate. Every minority believes it important to maintain solidarity against criticism. But an administration with Mr. Bowles in a top position might have dealt differently with Vietnam. And America certainly would have been better off if it had listened to Mr. Moybhan's message years earlier.

more than 6,000 miles from the United States. Those who pushed Jimmy Carter into that humiliating defeat stayed in office while Mr. Vance retired to his Wall Street office. In recent weeks the media have announced the national rehabilitation of Richard Nixon, who is now invited to lecture before some of the most influential audiences in America. Meanwhile, George McGovern, who did not break the link, misled the American people or disgrace the office of the presidency, is unable to be elected the president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland. Occasionally, if enough time passes, those who dared to speak will receive some recognition. In the late

Abrams: Slogans Don't Make Good Foreign Policy

By Alan Tonelson

WASHINGTON — Most neo-conservatives are former Democrats who began to move rightward in protest against what they saw as the Democrats' Vietnam-induced lurch to the left. They are living reminders of old ideological feuds at the base of much of today's foreign and domestic agenda. Left-wingers denounce neo-conservatives as traitors to progressive Democratic values, while conservatives prize them as heralds of liberalism's demise. This explains Washington's current fascination with the phenomenon of Elliott Abrams.

According to Mr. Abrams, his final break with the Democrats came soon after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, when he and a group of conservative Democrats met Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale to learn whether the administration had finally recognized the Soviet Union as an ideologically driven menace with which no cooperation was possible. They flunked the Abrams test, and by the summer of 1980 Mr. Abrams joined Democrats for Reagan. He switched parties after the election. After January 1981 he headed the State Department's international organization and human rights bureau. In July 1985 he took over the inter-American affairs bureau.

are rejecting the only solid intellectual argument for opposing direct military involvement in Central America—that nothing in Central America is important enough to justify U.S. involvement of any kind. They forget that it was a combination of do-gooder impulses, single-minded anti-communism and a failure to examine concrete U.S. interests that drove America into a realistic and inescapable war in Vietnam. Many liberal Democrats are more interested in posturing than in policy-making. But what of the extreme student pragmatist? The Reagan doctrine has crushed the commendable moderation that Mr. Abrams stood for when he refused to "Dump the Hump" in 1968 or jump on the radical students' bandwagon.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Controversial Adviser
The very interesting opinion column by Vicky Carpenter, "Pinchet Is Running Out of Time in Restive Chile" (May 31), ends with four paragraphs quoting a public message of a retired general, Roberto Vianx Marabio, telling President Augusto Pinochet to leave power. For reasons of honor, I am bound to comment. Former Brigadier General Vianx was convicted in Chile in connection with the abduction and murder in October 1970 of the commander in chief of the Chilean army, General René Schneider. Complete certainty of his involvement in that act of terrorism, which took place in the period between the election of President Salvador Allende and his inauguration, are extant not only in the court proceedings and verdict but also in subsequent testimony and other evidence unearthed by official U.S. Senate investigations that culminated in a 1975 report "On Alleged Assassination Plots" (Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities, U.S. Senate). A Rockefeller commission published details in a 1974 report on assassination of foreign leaders,

Mr. Abrams has carried out his duties with pugnacity, plunging into all manner of controversies. Like other neo-conservatives, he understands that Reagan foreign policy is based on showing the world that the Vietnam syndrome no longer inhibits the United States from forcibly resisting Soviet expansionism. As he argued in 1984, many current opponents of U.S. policy in Central America are "yesterday's peace activists in a more decorous garb." Their views are "distorted by a seemingly invincible anti-Americanism" and by a "profound reluctance to criticize America's adversaries." He berates disarmament advocates for choosing "moral posturing" over serious policy and for forgetting that "being good is not simple." His detractors denounce him as a "hit man" and even a liar. Particularly unforgivable is his appropriation of such concepts as human rights and wars of national liberation to press for aid to anti-Communist rebels. Both sides in this battle protest too much. They have emphasized differences so loudly that shared assumptions have been drowned out. As the sterile debate over Central America makes clear, they remain die-hard internationalists. Both see a compelling need for high-profile U.S. engagement in foreign controversies of even marginal strategic value. Both link U.S. security to fostering Third World respect for human rights and economic and social justice—often meaningless words in those lands. Both sides are still living in the 1960s, when America's ability to transform the rest of the world into peaceful, prosperous, Western-style societies seemed limitless. Indeed many liberal Democrats

are rejecting the only solid intellectual argument for opposing direct military involvement in Central America—that nothing in Central America is important enough to justify U.S. involvement of any kind. They forget that it was a combination of do-gooder impulses, single-minded anti-communism and a failure to examine concrete U.S. interests that drove America into a realistic and inescapable war in Vietnam. Many liberal Democrats are more interested in posturing than in policy-making. But what of the extreme student pragmatist? The Reagan doctrine has crushed the commendable moderation that Mr. Abrams stood for when he refused to "Dump the Hump" in 1968 or jump on the radical students' bandwagon. Like others who have been politically ostracized for failing to follow the party line, or for trying to weigh in and differentiate, Mr. Abrams and his fellow neo-conservatives have decided to fight fire with fire, posturing with sloganeering. The result is a foreign policy that is unable to distinguish a freedom fighter from a storm trooper, and that could once again lead America on a debilitating, divisive, unnecessary crusade. It is a policy as deluded, impractical and dangerous as the trendy utopianism that Mr. Abrams fought 20 years ago.

The French Look Again At Tehran

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Even the French seemed to have been convinced with some distance that forced departure last September of Masoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahidin Khalq, who had taken refuge in France alongside thousands of other Iranians with assorted views, seemed to compromise French neutrality. Eight days in hopes of getting kidnapped French hostages returned from Lebanon. As further details emerge, the government's decision does not seem to have been a correction of a political mistake and restore some balance between heavily pro-Iraqi French policy. The French are seeking more normal relations with Iran, reportedly on the point of arms sales. There is next irony, of course, the ostensible reason for Mr. Rajavi being obliged to leave: that his political activity, which has supported France against Ayatollah Khomeini's regime, violated the traditions of the Mojahidin, which Mr. Rajavi supported in the revolutionary odyssey, learned well how to conduct in his country from the start of France. Earlier, from his base in Iraq, he was not nearly as effective stirring people against the Shah. However, other Iranian refugees living in France were neither more nor worried by Mr. Rajavi's movement. One of them, who arrived recently, called him a "Khomeini Rouge," a fanatic who would like to rekindle mass murder and waves of violence in his country if he could.

The Israelis welcomed him with great honors, expecting that he would help them in their war against Iraq. But it was really a double-edged sword. The Mojahidin, which has been financed by Iraq for some time, has the organization is openly hostile to Iran as a dependent, national enemy. Iran's leadership easily capitalize on that. The French mistake was that the previous Socialist government thought Mr. Rajavi and his followers were the best bet to supplant the Khomeini regime. In fact, Iranian elites say, none of the rival groups really has any influence backing inside the country any longer. So this was the typical kind of error that governments make when they try to dabble in distant, tumultuous countries about which they are poorly informed. There was no question that Mr. Rajavi was up to his ears in plotting against Tehran. The day after he left France, the London branch of the group, which calls itself the National Council of Resistance, announced that it would "continue its political activities, as in the past, remaining in constant contact with its president." It contended that Mr. Rajavi's son for moving to Iraq was the cause of overthrow for the Khomeini regime into a realistic and inescapable perspective. At the same time, the growing escalation of the resistance movement necessitates the launching of a new stage in preparation of the general uprising to overthrow Khomeini's illegitimate regime. Word from Iran, however, is that nothing much is likely to change, either in the nature of the Islamic Republic or in its adamant pursuit of the war against Iraq, as long as Ayatollah Khomeini lives.

There are reports that Iranian military leaders have been deliberately dragging their feet, stalling on Ayatollah's orders for vast new offensives against Iraq, because they do not want to squander hundreds of thousands more lives in a war they know cannot be won. But neither could it be ended in current conditions. Iran's willingness to respond to French approaches now that Paris has rid itself of Mr. Rajavi is still less influenced by the shift in Syria's stance. Syria and Iraq, long bitter enemies, are moving toward a degree of reconciliation under pressure from other Arab states. Such a reconciliation would deprive Iran of a major supporter on the other side of Iraq. And if Syria should decide to rejoin the pipeline that connects Iraq's oil fields to the Mediterranean, it would be a major gain for Iraq. All of this makes it a little easier for France to revert to normal policies in the area. There is no assurance that Iran could deliver the hostages if it wished, although Ayatollah Khomeini does have some influence on the fanatic Lebanese gangs that seized them. It is a reminder of the folly of outsiders trying to play factional politics in the Middle East. The area is tragically afflicted by its history, but the West has no cure for them.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Albania Defended
VIENNA — The "Freundenblatt," official organ of the Austrian Government, has published a leader dealing with the Albanian question. After a review of the conduct of the Young Turks during the past two years, the conclusion is reached that the barbaric treatment of the Albanians must cease. Austria, it says, has lost an opportunity to advise the Porte that the war it has waged in Albania is not only against Turkey's own interests, but is serving the interests of other nations. The leader gives the impression that Austria intends to intervene seriously and to approach the Porte in order to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in Albania. It is evident that Austria is anxious to have it known that she intends to befriend the Albanians and to persuade Turkey that her war against the Albanian tribes cannot be tolerated.

1936: Landon Is Named
CLEVELAND — Governor Albert M. Landon of Kansas was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the convention of the Republican Party (on June 12) after a dramatic all-night session, in which he threw down a challenge to party leaders by announcing he favored a constitutional amendment to regulate working conditions of women and children. Governor Landon received the nomination amid a general enthusiasm. He had a commanding majority of 824 votes against the 19 for his opponent, rival, Senator William Borah. The platform adopted included a social security act with the substitution of state legislation and a balanced budget by curtailing expenditures rather than raising new taxes.

Gene North Buenc Africa

INSIGHTS

Amid Anguish on U.S. Farms, a Conviction That Good Must Triumph

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The miles traveled now reach into the tens of thousands. Untold nights in austere country motels stretch into a long numbing blur, and the greasy food of the crossroads cafes is devoid of taste. But that has been the price of an extraordinary discovery.

The discovery really is just an asterisk to a reporter's assignment since 1981 covering American agriculture while the industry has been shaken to its roots by economic uncertainty.

There is great pain in the countryside, a pain that comes as much from the erosion of traditional optimism as from the wrenching loss of farms passed from generation to generation with love. Asking the questions that release a farmer's tears of grief over the kitchen table often is more than an outsider can bear.

Wherever the reporter goes in farm country, doors swing open. There is unabashed eagerness to tell the story of an eroding rural structure, and a huge wish that the nation as a whole, Washington in particular, would listen, learn and act to encourage stability in agriculture.

Yet for all that pain, a certain reassurance emerges. One returns from each of these journeys moved by a sense of country and of people that speaks of strength, indomitable spirit and adaptability, a special side of the American character. It speaks of a continuing belief that right must always triumph.

Beyond that spirit is an army of unforgettable human beings, some of them farmers, many of them not. All are related to the business of growing food and caring for the land; many are people who are the power of the country, fighting unsung battles and winning unsung victories. From the memories and old notebooks, these are a few of those people.

THE FARMING GURU

As the car carrying a black man, Thomas Vaughns, turned up the bumpy lane, the white farmer and his wife hurried out of the house and waved a greeting. When the car stopped, the couple gathered around Mr. Vaughns's window and chattered like magpies. An old friend had come back, and the excitement was palpable.

Inside, around the kitchen table, there was coffee and small talk and a lot of laughter. Thomas Vaughns, it became clear, had made a difference in the life of this struggling Arkansas

Norma and Jack Strait keep a family farming tradition alive in Pennsylvania, working dawn to dusk and living a freedom that most Americans only dream about.



Ward Sinclair/The Washington Post

farm family. There seemed to be no limit to the appreciation and respect that he had won with his knowledge.

This family had been going deeper and deeper in debt, growing cotton and soybeans that brought no price, when they crossed paths with Mr. Vaughns. He showed them, step by step, how to turn a truck garden into a lucrative alternative that would be their salvation. The debts were paid off; solvency became the norm.

At another farm, run by a large black family, Mr. Vaughns got a similar greeting. He was there on this warm winter morning to show them how to prune the blackberries that he had advised them to grow to augment their income. Father, mother, sons and daughters crowded around as Mr. Vaughns carefully snipped one cane after another.

A day spent with Mr. Vaughns in the country south of Pine Bluff turned out to be a moving experience. Wherever one went with this modest man, it was to be drawn into an aura of love and understanding. Black or white, the farm families he visited saw him as a special person. His stock in trade was knowledge, and he handed it out unstintingly.

For years, Mr. Vaughns was a county extension agent in the Delta country between Memphis and Little Rock. He showed poor farmers

how to produce cash crops, helped them set up cooperatives and farmers' markets. He worked to help his clients find out about state markets. He showed them how to survive.

Then he was promoted to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and assigned as the extension horticulturist for a 14-county area surrounding Pine Bluff. There, he has done on a wider basis what he began in one small Delta county.

Mr. Vaughns would never say so, for that is not his way, but his quiet work has changed peoples' lives in inspiring ways. There have been no headlines and no testimonial dinners. Just an aura of love and appreciation on country lanes in Arkansas.

THE ORGANIZER

There was something in the air at the top of the stairs in a rickety low-rent building in a barrio in Toledo, Ohio, that said Baldemar Velasquez eventually would succeed. No matter how the deck seemed stacked against him, his intensity and conviction were almost palpable, his devotion unquestionable.

There were exhortative banners on the walls, stacks of leaflets strewn about, earnest young people working on mailing lists, and insouciant posters depicting Campbell's "Cream of Ex-

ploitation" soup. From this unlikely venue, Mr. Velasquez and his Farm Labor Organizing Committee were trying to energize a nationwide boycott of the soup company's products.

The boycott began in 1979, had a scant impact. Now it was 1982, and Mr. Velasquez still had no intention of giving up. The committee had little money, few members, no influence with the media, no champions in Congress or the state capitals. But it was going ahead with the campaign because Mr. Velasquez was determined that it had to be done.

The committee chose Campbell Soup Co. as its target because of its national identity, but the campaign also involved other big names in food processing. At issue was Campbell's resistance to the committee's demands that migrant workers who pick tomatoes and cucumbers be paid better wages and benefits.

There is no harder, no more exploitative, no more impoverishing work than that of the migrant farm laborer. There have been reforms here and there, but the poor living conditions and lack of health care and sanitation remain essentially unchanged for the toilers who make Americans the most amply fed people in history.

Baldemar Velasquez grew up in this milieu, traveling each year with his family from their

home in Texas to the vegetable and fruit fields of the Midwest. Out of money and unable to return home, the family settled in Ohio in the 1960s.

Mr. Velasquez, then about 20, and his father founded the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in 1967. "We were really naive when we began," he said. "We had problems with minimum wages and with living conditions in the migrant camps. I thought we only had to point out the problems and they would be solved."

Yet the committee's campaign endured. "Progress takes time," Mr. Velasquez said in 1982, "but we intend to stick with it. My satisfaction is to prove these farm workers can represent themselves."

The epilogue is appropriate. In March, 1986, the Campbell Soup Co., Ohio and Michigan growers and the Farm Labor Organizing Committee signed an agreement that achieved what Baldemar Velasquez began fighting for two decades earlier. It was an agreement that met the needs of all three sides. Progress takes time, as the man said.

THE FAMILY FARMER

Not even Disney could have drawn this picture.

The house and barns sit at the foot of a mountain, overlooking a sweep of valley. Fruit trees line a narrow road on one side of the farmstead. A huge garden stretches out behind. Late in the afternoon, the friendly black-and-white Holstein cows amble in from the pastures for the second of their daily milkings.

This is the Pennsylvania domain of Jack Strait, his wife, Norma, their three sons and the grandchildren. Two of the sons work with their father, tending the fields and the animals. A third son operates a sawmill on the farm. The Straits are idealized far and wide as solid farmers who keep a family farming tradition alive while living within easy reach of the big Eastern cities.

These are people who give far more than they take, subsidizing society to a large degree with their unending labor. The farm supports three families, produces grain and commercial dairy milk, vegetables and fresh milk that help feed neighboring families, and Christmas trees that sell for a soup.

Jack Strait is close to the cows. He knows the personality of each of the animals and he has given most of them names. He forgives their excesses. When a new cow kicked him vigorously and bruised his shoulder badly, he laughed.

When he must go out in the cold at 2 A.M. to round up a stray, he laughs.

Mr. Strait even can laugh at himself. The biggest laugh is about the table he built for Norma some winters ago. He built it long and wide, just as Norma wanted for holiday gatherings. But he neglected one thing. He made it so long that there was no space for walking around the ends, so he simply cut the table.

The family's day begins long before dawn and usually does not end until dusk. They are up at all hours, chasing the cows that have broken loose or minding cows that are giving birth. At planting and harvest time, they work deep into the night, lights blazing on the tractors and combines, when other farmers are fast asleep.

This may partly explain Jack Strait's dilemma last year: whether he should take a few days off and go with other family members to a beach in North Carolina. He pondered and pondered, worried out loud, and then finally decided to go on vacation. The family was elated.

The hangup was the cows. Leaving the farm was a decision not to be made lightly. It meant he would voluntarily miss a day of milking for the first time in 40 years. Mr. Strait mulled and mulled. He reluctantly turned over the milking to his grown sons and went off to the ocean, where he walked barefoot in the sand for the first time in his life. He talked about it for weeks.

It is not that Mr. Strait could not afford to leave the farm. It is that he has no need for the amenities and leisure that other Americans take for granted. His land and his cows are such a part of him that he needs no more, and cannot in fact bear to be away for too long.

This farmer has good times and bad times, but he does not march in protests, does not attempt to influence politicians, never voices the farmer's common complaint about being unappreciated. Jack Strait needs no sympathy — he chose this lifestyle, after all — but watching him occasionally at close quarters, one senses that it is he and farmers like him that Americans ought to be worried about losing.

In dollar terms, one supposes, Mr. Strait may make less than a minimum wage but it is enough. The tradeoff is that he and Norma have a freedom that most people can only dream about. All they ask is that they be left relatively alone and allowed to do the work they are best at.

That is a deal that society really cannot refuse.

UN Aides Say Romanian Colleague Being Held Against Will in Bucharest

By Lisa Schlein

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Liviu Bota, a Romanian and the director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, is being held against his will in Bucharest by the Romanian government, according to a high-ranking United Nations official.

The official said that, despite the fact that Mr. Bota had sent a cable of resignation, "He's being held against his wishes and also against the wishes of the secretary-general."

The official, who declined to be identified, said he had spoken by telephone several times with Mr. Bota since December, when he was recalled to Bucharest.

The official said, "Mr. Bota says that since the secretary-general still considers him an international civil servant, he would very much like to" continue his work for the United Nations.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, has been involved in efforts to allow Mr. Bota to return to his job at the UN European headquarters in Geneva.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's press spokesman, François Guilliani, said the secretary-general had "been in contact repeatedly with the government in Romania."

Erik Suy, director-general of the UN office in Geneva, said Mr. Bota, 49, was summoned to Bucharest on Dec. 24 for consultations and has not returned. His wife, who remained in Geneva, was hospitalized last month after an apparent overdose of drugs.

Mr. Suy said he was told about the absence of Mr. Bota, who has worked for the United Nations for 14 years, in early January.

"We made inquiries with the Romanian mission," Mr. Suy said.

Japan-U.S. Pact On Nuclear Fuel Is Reported Close

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japan and the United States are close to agreement on a revised two-way nuclear pact that is to give Japan greater autonomy in recycling nuclear fuel, a Tokyo financial newspaper reported Thursday.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said that a new accord revising the 1968 nuclear pact between the two countries would be signed before the end of June. Under the 1968 accord, Japan has to seek U.S. approval every time it sends waste nuclear fuel abroad for reprocessing.

Japan would not need U.S. approval to send the fuel abroad for reprocessing if it came from U.S.-designated installations in Japan, according to the new proposal.

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Liviu Bota

"They said he had been retained in Bucharest for further work on disarmament issues, and to advise the government. The next thing we heard was that he was offered a post of director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that he wouldn't come back and had resigned."

According to UN regulations, resignations should be submitted in writing to the UN secretary-general, who can request that the letter be delivered in person.

In Mr. Bota's resignation, cabled from Bucharest, he specified that he wanted it accepted "in accordance with the UN staff rules and regulations."

Mr. Suy said that "may have been a signal that he was not resigning of his own free will, and he was using that sentence to indicate to the secretary-general that he wanted to come here to submit his resignation in person."

One UN official said Mr. Bota "was prevented by the Romanian government" from resuming his position "and forced to stay in Bucharest."

The official said that Mr. Bota had not accepted the job offered in Romania "because he considers

himself a UN official and the UN considers him a UN official."

There has been no official explanation about why the Romanian government recalled Mr. Bota. However, UN sources believe that he may be caught in a power struggle within the government and might be the victim of longstanding envy and anger over his status and life style in the West.

Another view among high UN officials is that Mr. Bota was recalled because he was preparing to defect. The officials said, "They felt he had to be prevented from defecting and therefore they laid a trap to get him to Bucharest."

The Romanian mission in Geneva declined comment on the case. One Western official said that the United Nations had not acted forcefully enough to obtain Mr. Bota's return.

He said, "The secretary-general could say, for instance, that as long as Bota doesn't come back, we will stop recruitment of Romanian civil servants to the UN and there will be no renewal of contracts."

"From the outside," the official said, "the actions the secretary-general has taken look rather soft."

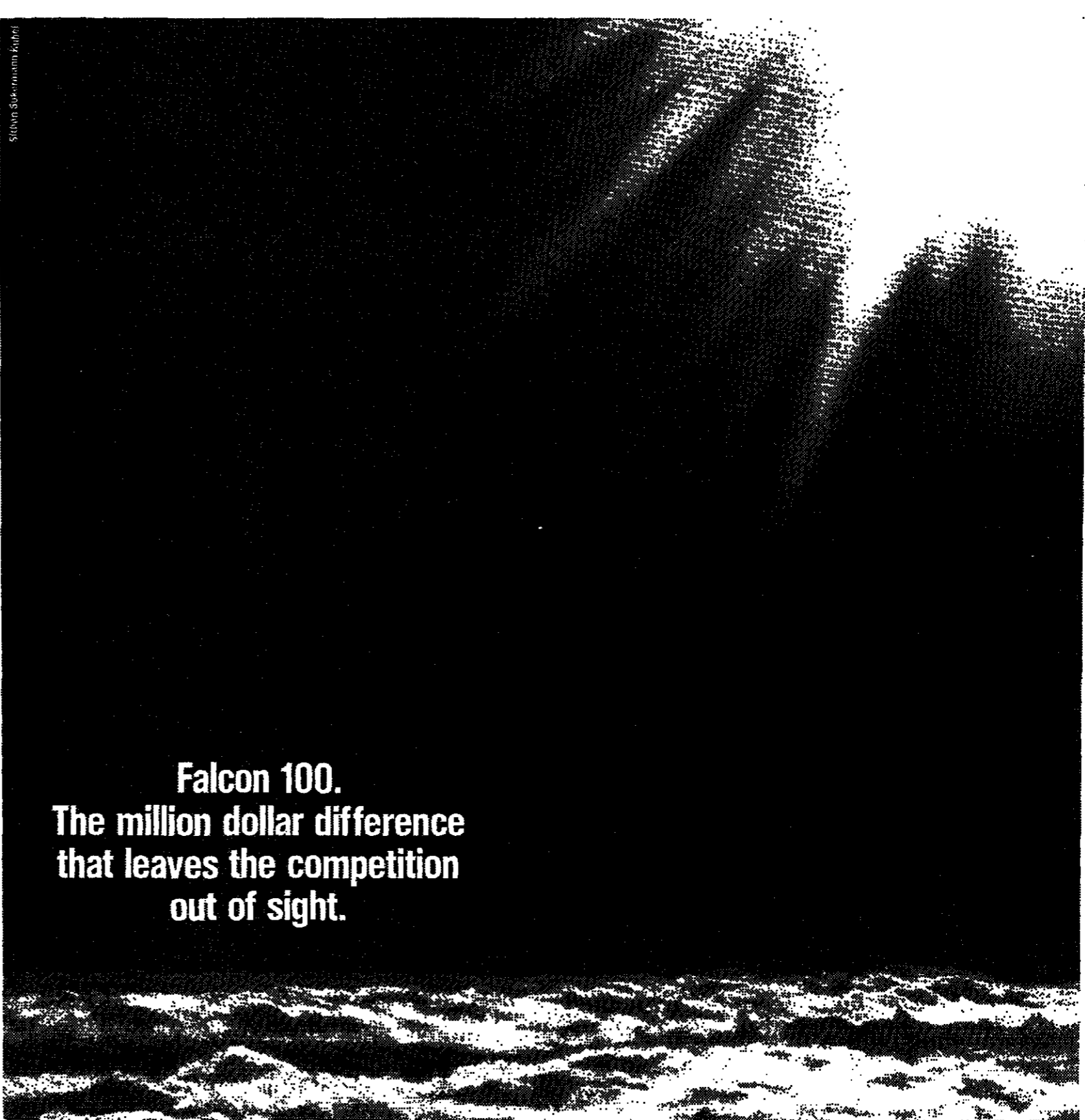
Mr. Suy said, "If the case is not solved, I think the secretary-general is under an obligation to provide the General Assembly in the fall with information about a staff member whose rights and status have not been respected."

Mr. Suy added, "We are not going to let this case drop."

On May 11, the Botas' 14-year-old daughter found Mrs. Bota, 47, unconscious in her car. She reportedly remained in a coma for a week but is now out of serious danger.

"She tried to commit suicide by taking various pills," Mr. Suy said. "Mrs. Bota may have been under very heavy pressure from the Romanians here to go back. It is my feeling that after these five months, having undergone these pressures, she may have cracked. When I called Mr. Bota to tell him the news, he was very outspoken, very, very angry."

UN efforts to persuade Romania to permit Mr. Bota to visit his wife failed, sources said.



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TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Highland fling

Some people will go even to knee-length to attract tourists. The Scottish Tourism chief, Alan Devereux, has been urging his fellow Scots to wear the kilt more often, and to brandish their bagpipes wherever possible. "Can you imagine the Italians being shy about spaghetti, or the French reticent about their wines?" he asked, obviously prepared to be indulgent to any whimsical latterday coyness about the kilt. "Why is it," he stormed, "that so often visitors have to search for the Scottishness in Scotland, and too often end up with tartan ties from Taiwan?" Scotland should not let itself be thought of as some quasi-Atlantic nation, he added. Which might have been an euphemistic way of telling his countrymen to stop looking English. Or, put another way, if you've got it, flaunt it.



Black days

Surprise story of the season. Not only the European tourism industry has been suffering from lack of clientele, but South Africans have found that the current violence here has been having a disastrous effect on their trade, which was their biggest source of foreign exchange after mineral and agricultural exports. (South Africa earned about \$450 million from tourism last year.) Now group tours are down by as much as 80 percent, and many hotels have been forced to close. The dropoff in visitors from the United States was 17 percent, the sharpest of any major country. In a bold and ingenious move to counter this decline, travel officials have devised new tactics, including the release of more than one million videocassettes putting forth the view that South Africa is cheaper and safer than countries hit by international terrorism, and that it is moving away from racialist practices. Even bolder was the suggestion of travel consultant Paul Browning favoring a "come and see for yourself" policy, which would, he believed, attract visitors with an unfavorable view of South Africa, and give South Africans a chance to begin changing these opinions.

Borghese is back

The voluptuous white marble statue of Paulina Borghese, the sister of Napoleon I, will be back in view in Rome next month when part of the Borghese Museum reopens after 18 months of renovation and restructuring. Only groups of 25 people accompanied by a museum custodian will be admitted, and only to the museum's main floor. In addition to Antonio Canova's statue of Paulina, some of Gian Lorenzo Bernini's sculptures will again be accessible.

Handling hand-luggage

The long hours of waiting for baggage to appear on the empty carousel after a long flight have led more and more passengers to carry all kinds of bulky and unsuitable luggage directly onto planes. So bad, and even dangerous, has this practice become that the U.S. airlines may soon have uniform restrictions on the number and size of carry-on items permitted. The limitation has been proposed by Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who is especially concerned with the security aspects. "Improperly stowed bags can be dislodged during turbulence, and injure passengers or crew members," she said, adding that a surfeit of cabin-baggage could impede evacuation in an emergency. There will be a public hearing on the proposal at the Federal Aviation Administration on July 16.



A fruit peddler (left) and other regulars on the beaches of Goa.

by Warren Getler

GOA, India — This gentle, palm-fringed coastal expanse has attracted Western travelers for centuries. The Portuguese left it only under threat of war, in 1961, after 451 years of rule. These days, Goa's sultry heat, spicy cuisine and exotic blend of cultures can make even the most time-pressed modern vacationer long to stay on. Now is the monsoon season, but the ideal time to go is autumn and winter — September through March. Crescent-shaped Goa, a "union territory" administered by New Delhi, lies on India's west coast, about 300 miles (485 kilometers) south of Bombay. Its 1,400 square miles (3,700 square kilometers) are among India's most verdant, with tropical vegetation and stretches of rice paddies, recalling those of Southeast Asia. Little seems to have changed since Alfonso de Albuquerque seized the territory in 1510, and established Goa as a spice-trade capital. For the most part, it has remained a patchwork of unassuming fishing and farming villages. The beaches, some more than 25 miles long, are virtually free of 20th-century encroachment. Pastel-colored Portuguese villas, many dating from the 16th century, dot the countryside. Along the coast roads, white-stucco churches appear frequently, again reflecting the Portuguese legacy. About one-third of the region's one million inhabitants are Catholic. The balance of the population consists of a Hindu majority and a Moslem minority. This ethnic mix gives rise to religious festivities nearly every other week, culminating in the February-March Carnival season. The pride of the Christian community is the 16th-century Basilica of Bom Jesus, housing the remains of St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary who sought to spread Christianity throughout Lisbon's eastern colonies.

Christian Goans, many of whom speak Portuguese and have such Mediterranean-sounding names as D'Souza and Carvalho, are proud of their Western heritage. Some take offense when referred to as Indians, rather than Goans. They believe they have always had it better than the rest of India, and while the people are by no means rich, you do not see the kind of horrific poverty omnipresent in places like Bombay and Calcutta. Also, unlike other parts of the country where Western tourists are often ignored, Goans tend to seek out friendly contact and are known for their hospitality. Some families will accommodate vacationers in their homes for as little as \$20 a month. (The rupee, at time of going to press, stands at 12.59 to the dollar.) Indeed Goa has a dual appeal: It provides a tropical beach vacation, and the chance to experience a taste of Indian village life. One can live comfortably for \$5 to \$15 a day, in beach lodges nestled in coconut palm-groves along Goa's 62 miles (100 kilometers) of coast. The lodges tend to be just paces away from the surf. Or, if resort amenities are a must, Goa offers five luxury hotels that rank as a bargain by Western standards, with air-conditioned double rooms starting at \$50. The two most popular resorts, near the remains of a Portuguese fort, are the hill-top Fort Aguada Beach Resort and the Taj Group's Holiday Village. The former, which has a lovely view of the ocean, also offers cottages in the \$150 range. The other resorts are Majoria Beach — also with a lovely stretch of surf — Oberoi Bogmalo Beach and Welcomgroup Cidade de Goa. Getting to Goa has never been easy. To many who have discovered it, that is a virtue, and it may explain the preservation of the territory's charm. The customary routes are a 24-hour steamer trip down the coast from Bombay, or local connecting flights from Bombay or Delhi (about \$45).

GOA

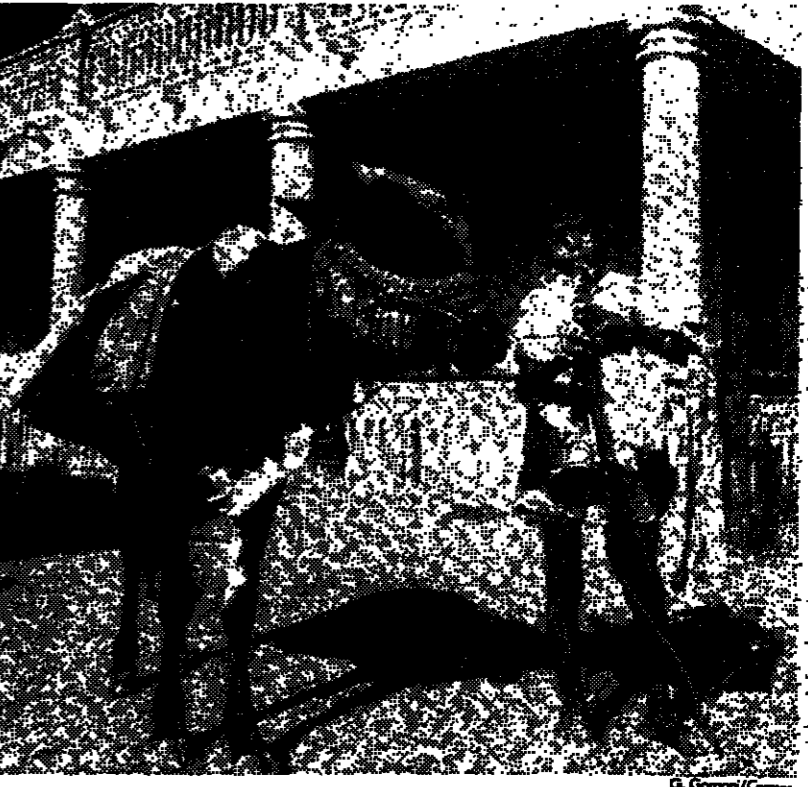
Offers a tropical beach vacation, and the chance to experience village life in Western India



G. Giorgini/Corbis

Lufthansa's Condor offers the only direct flight from abroad, weekly out of Frankfurt, but you have to book their whole 10-day package, which for \$1,200 includes accommodation at a good hotel. Bus and train connections are available from the big cities, but expect a long, bumpy ride. If you feel like roughing it a bit for the sake of views of coastal villages in the dawn light, the Mogul Lines steamer from Bombay is a memorable alternative. Reserve a cabin for \$30, or be prepared to sleep — for \$6 — on the hard wooden deck with scores of backpackers.

FROM the moment you arrive and negotiate the fare to your lodgings, you'll encounter a strong dose of Goan enthusiasm, if not bravado. As your taxi dodges stray cows, goats and three-wheeled motor rickshaws, you'll appreciate the drivers' fine sense of swerve. Public transportation, as anywhere in India, can be harrowing. Bicycling is perhaps the best way to enjoy Goa's serenity. Be wary of offers to rent motorcycles; you need an Indian motorcycle license to drive them, and this is one offense Goan police are prone to enforce, with a stiff fine. Goa's best beaches are more than a half-hour's ride from the steamer dock or airport. Colva beach, at the southern end of the region is where local fishermen rendezvous at dawn. By noon, bucket loads of shrimp, crabs, langoustines and small fish are being brought to shore in outrigger canoes, and sold on the spot. A lobster is about \$3, a plate of shrimp about \$2. To wash down fresh seafood or piquant vegetarian curry dishes, thatched-roofed beachside restaurants offer an assortment of local beer, a cashew-nut liqueur called "feni," and yogurt fruit shakes, known as "lassis." But for an occasional fruit peddler and scores of clever ravers that adroitly snatch away whatever leftovers remain, the beaches are hassle-free, the Indian Ocean



G. Giorgini/Corbis

bathub warm and calm. Too warm, they say, even for sharks. Sunshine and cloudless sky are all but guaranteed, except for the monsoon season that runs from late May through July. The Indian sun is deceptively powerful, becoming hottest in April and May when temperatures reach 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (35 to 38 degrees Celsius). There are three main beach areas from which to choose, each with their different clientele. Colva's 45-kilometer (28-mile) stretch of coast attracts budget travelers and overworked professionals seeking to get away from it all. Further north, beyond the capital Panaji, is Agnada and the cluster of resort hotels. At the cliffy northernmost beaches, Anjuna and Chapora, the latter-day flower children, known as "trippies," congregate.

For weeks, months, sometimes years, groups of them take up a Robinson Crusoe existence among thatched-roof shelters built along Anjuna beach's wonderful terraced cliffs. And it is here that the sand shakes after sundown to the boisterous beat of all-night beach extravaganzas. Depending on how far you may wish to stray, there are a host of side trips from Goa proper. More than a day's train journey away, at Hampi, are the architectural remains of India's mightiest Hindu city, dating from the early 16th century, spread over a majestic setting of boulders and colorful cliff formations. If thirst for tropical beach is not fully sated, you can carry on by train from Hampi south to the lush Kerala coast. A magnificent cliff-top resort, Ashoka, at Kovalam Beach, is one of India's finest vacation spots.

SHOPPING

Bartering With the Beach Yuppies

FLA MARKETS are a Goan specialty. Every Wednesday, excluding the monsoon season, a magnificent blur of color and noise erupts under the peaceful swaying palms of Anjuna Beach. Thousands of young Western tourists, flocking in from all parts of India, join with equal numbers of Indians in a dawn-to-dusk round of hard and fast bargaining. The Anjuna market dates back to the psychedelic '60s, when American draft-dodgers and European peaceniks first claimed Goa's northern beaches. One veteran of those days, affectionately called Jungley Barry, lamented over a glass of rak, the local brew: "Where have all the hippies gone, they're just too many of these bloody beautiful people nowadays." Polished-looking "yuppies" from Italy, Britain and West Germany sell silky bikinis, batik shirts and Levi-style jeans, while Rajasthan women peddle cloth saris a few feet away. Waves of motorcycles, maneuvering along dirt paths that lead to Anjuna, transport entire families to market. Confused-looking cows add to the chaos in the aisles. Kashmiri rugs and Indian garments mingle with Nikon cameras on the stalls. You can haggle over prices with the Indian merchants, but forget about nudging the bill down with the Westerners. For Europeans who have camped out in Goa or nearby for years, some for decades, the Anjuna market is the only source of steady income. No doubt many sell to support a drug habit. The smell of hashish is

abundantly in the air. Other Western tourists use the occasion to sell surplus items to lessen their load and provide extra pocket money on their journey. As a result, tape recorders, calculators, watches and a host of things electric are put on the table — and, more often than not, are gobbled up by Indian customers with an insatiable appetite for consumer electronics. When the pulse of the place becomes overpowering, the weary can hop down an embankment to soak up sun and surf on Anjuna's spectacular shore. Other shopping — for fruit, vegetables, seafood and silks — can be done in Panaji and Margao. With rows of red-roofed houses, quaint cafes, and networks of well-kept gardens, the two towns strike an uncanny resemblance to their counterparts on the Iberian peninsula. The chaotic Indian traffic is the only real difference. ■ Visa: a tourist visa, valid for 90 days, is required for travel in India. ■ Food: go slow. Let your pampered Western stomach get used to the often racy Indian curries and massalas. Yogurt is a good fire-extinguisher when things get out of hand. ■ Money and valuables: should be kept at all times in hotel safe boxes. Avoid changing Western currency for Indian rupees on the black market: you're bound to get swindled by money-changers on the streets, and the practice is illegal, so don't expect help from the police.



Westerners trade at Anjuna too.



The beach near Anjuna.

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TRAVEL

Folk-Epic Spectacle

by Erik de Mauny

PUY DU FOU, France—The Vendée is a region that fills a somber chapter in the history books. In the conflict between Republicans and Vendean Royalists following the French Revolution of 1789, it was laid waste in the most murderous civil war France has ever known. But apart from the broad beaches of its Atlantic Coast, it was not, until recently, a region widely known to most travelers.

If that is beginning to change, it must be due in large part to the magnetic attraction of the great re-enactment of Vendean history that takes place each year at the Puy du Fou, in the heart of the Vendean bocage. With 10,000 people attending each performance, it now draws about 230,000 spectators in the course of the season, which runs from mid-June to late August. It is a superb show, and watching it, as I did at a final rehearsal a few nights ago, it is difficult to realize that it all began less than 10 years ago.

It was the brainchild of a young sous-préfet, Philippe de Villiers, who, in September 1977, put forward the idea of creating a great open-air spectacle, a kind of folk epic based on the oral traditions of the Vendean peasantry, with the ruined chateau of the Puy du Fou as its setting, and involving the active participation of the people from the 13 surrounding communes. It was also Philippe de Villiers who wrote the script and directed the actual staging of the spectacle. But from the start, it was conceived as a communal enterprise. In November 1977, the Puy du Fou Association was founded, and in June 1978 came the first performance, with a cast of 300 local actors.

The original idea for the scenario was one of elegant simplicity. It was to portray the major convulsions of history, from the Middle Ages to the present day, through the eyes of a Vendean peasant family, the Maupillier family, and of their eldest son, who in each generation was always given the name Jacques. One of the earliest scenes shows the arrival at the Puy du Fou of François I and his retinue, and one of the last, the wretched stream of refugees from the Ardennes fleeing before the invading German armies in June 1940.

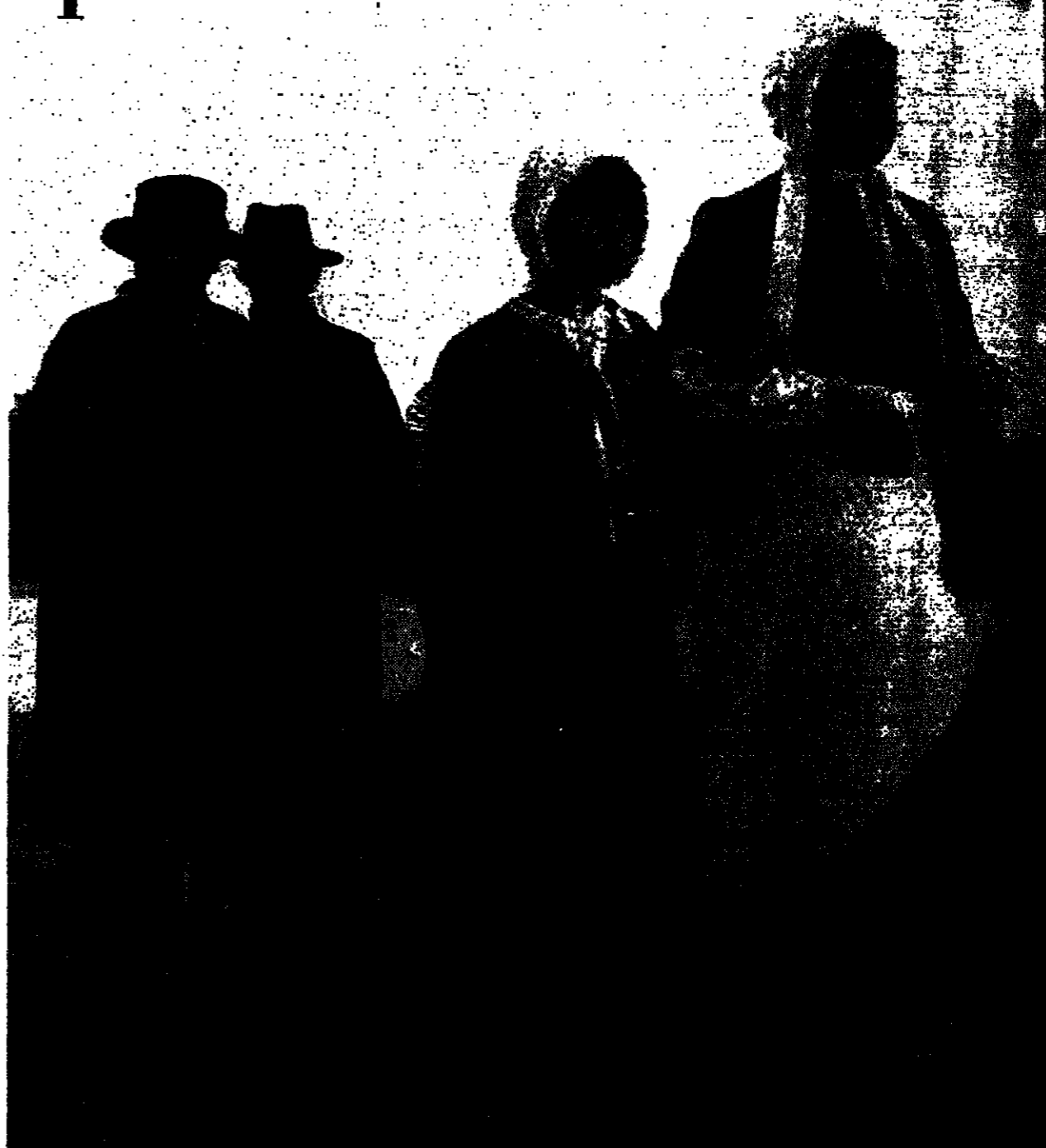
If the original concept was a simple one, the production itself, since the first performance in 1978, has become steadily wider in scope and richer in detail. This year 650 actors are taking part, including a cavalry contingent of 50 riders, with 200 others helping behind the scenes, and there has been an increasingly elaborate panoply of special effects, achieved by the use of lasers, quadraphonic sound systems, pyrotechnics, back projection, and a computerized bank of spotlights to create 250 complex lighting changes.

Oral tradition plus the computer might seem an unlikely marriage, but it works. Indeed, this is a spectacle of such startling originality that a new word, *cinéscène* or "cinestage," has been coined to describe it. It can be traced back, no doubt, to the original concept of *son-et-lumière*. But to compare what happens at the Puy du Fou to its predecessors is rather like comparing a Bach toccata and fugue to a file-and-drum band.

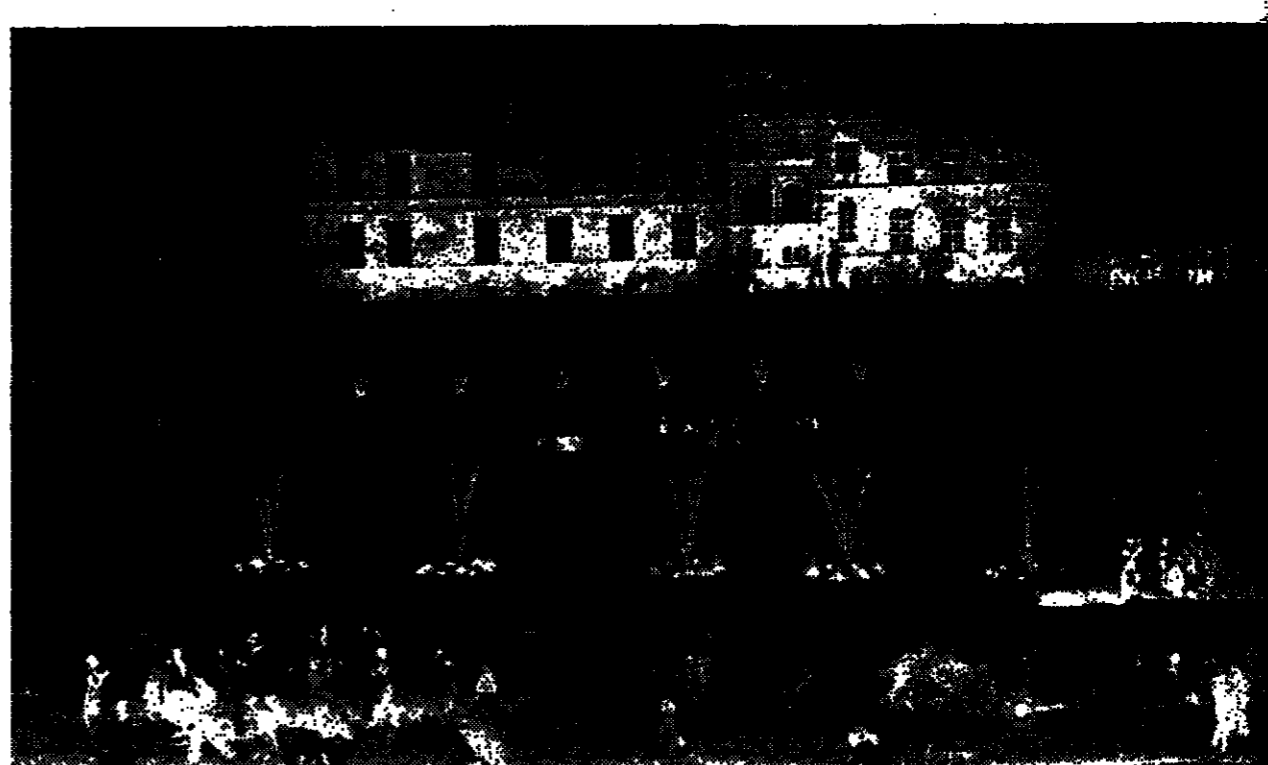
It is difficult to decide which are the most memorable out of so many scenes and tableaux, but undoubtedly the most dramatic are those evoking the Royalist uprising in the Vendée. It started when the revolutionary Constituent Assembly in Paris imposed a new civil constitution on the clergy, an action which provoked fierce opposition in this traditionally Catholic region. The government answered by dispatching Republican troops with orders to devastate the countryside and exterminate the population, and it was Turenne, one of the bloodthirstiest of its emissaries, with his so-called "infernal columns," who set fire to the Chateau of the Puy du Fou in January 1794.

The present spectacle unfolds against the stark outlines of the ravaged chateau and the lake in front of it, alternating episodes of wartime horrors with more peaceful scenes of labor in the fields and peasant festivities. The narration, with monologues and dialogues, has been entrusted to members of the Comédie Française, and there is a strikingly effective musical score by Georges Delerue.

But if the spectacle itself is remarkable, no less remarkable has been its spin-off effect, the many other social and cultural activities to which it has given rise. These include the creation of a local radio station, Radio Aolenneta, and of a mobile cinema, the development of an ecological museum housed in a restored wing of the chateau, the restoration



Portraying the major convulsions of history from the Middle Ages to the present.



The ruined facade of Puy du Fou comes to life.

of a small local railway line and its 1920s steam train, the setting up of a riding school, of schools of music and dance, and of groups to study the archaeology, folklore, popular traditions and costumes of the region.

In the long hours of rehearsal for the spectacle, in the actual performance, and in all the other activities associated with it, everyone works on an entirely volunteer basis. In addition, so great has been the success

of the spectacle that, every year, the Puy du Fou Association hands over a considerable sum to the local authorities to subsidize other cultural initiatives—a strange reversal of the usual situation, in which the authorities are beset with appeals for financial help.

But above all, the adventure of the Puy du Fou (as they like to call it) has awakened a spiritual community among the villagers, and given them a sense of purpose in work-

ing together to safeguard their heritage and bring it to life. It is in this that Philippe de Villiers, who is now undersecretary of state for Culture and Communication, probably finds his chief source of pride.

1986 season at the Puy du Fou: Friday and Saturday from today until July 10, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 30; and Aug. 27 to 31. Reservation only, tel: 51.57.65.65, 51.57.68.68.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Health Book May Save You From Doctors' Ignorance

by Roger Collis

APUBLISHING executive in New York was off to a sales conference in India. Before leaving she called her doctor for advice on health precautions. The receptionist told her the doctor was far too busy to get involved; she should first find out what vaccinations she needed, collect a prescription, get the vaccines and then the doctor would give her the shots.

"A doctor friend of mine on her way back from Borneo stopped over in Moscow. On the Aeroflot flight to London she sat next to a girl returning from holiday in Tanzania. They talked about the hazards of malaria, for which the girl had taken no precautions, so the doctor advised her to get a post-tropical checkup. Three weeks later, the doctor tried to get in touch with the girl, spoke to her mother, and was told she was dead."

"I saw a girl die who came along to the casualty department with bloodstained diarrhoea. If I had been working there that afternoon, I would have said this girl has got amoebic dysentery. They assumed she had ulcerative colitis. She died because the treatment they gave her allowed the amoebae to run wild."

These cautionary tales are told by Richard Dawood, a 31-year-old physician at London's University College Hospital, to illus-

and drink, most people haven't got the remotest idea what that means. You may have heard about the group of 100 doctors and their wives who wound up a British Medical Association conference in Egypt last November with a cruise down the Nile. Much to their surprise and horror, they all got rip-roaring diarrhea. But no fewer than two-fifths of all international travelers suffer from diarrhea abroad. About 30 percent of sufferers are confined to bed and another 40 percent are forced to change their schedules.

The idea for the book grew from Dawood's experiences as a student and doctor traveling in more than 60 countries. "The problem is that most Western doctors aren't trained in any of the tropical diseases. When I was in West Africa, I saw cases of filariasis, a worm infestation in the lymphatics, and kept waiting for someone to tell me about this as a student. We got one afternoon on malaria in my entire medical training."

A major hazard resulting from such ignorance is that serious diseases can be missed or mis-diagnosed when travelers get back home. Malaria, for example, can mimic the symptoms of other diseases: high fever, headache, pains in the joints. There are 2,000 reported cases a year in Britain, and a similar number in France. Resistant strains of falciparum malaria can be fatal. Amoebic dysentery can lie dormant and undetected for months. Says Dawood, "A small number of people coming back from East Africa will have sleeping sickness; you have to make the right tests and treatment is difficult. Tropical diseases are unlikely to be detected by someone who isn't a specialist."

Similarly, travelers need specific advice before setting off on a trip. For example, "women taking the pill should know that a bad dose of diarrhea could mean they lose protection, so they'll have to use another method for the rest of their cycle. The chapter on this has been written by Dr. Elphis Christopher, one of the leading lights of contraceptive medicine."

"Many intelligent travelers spurn advice, because it often goes no further than a list of do's and don'ts, and consult a doctor if you get sick. That's ridiculous. Even if you can find a doctor doesn't guarantee that you'll get appropriate treatment," Dawood says.

The book is "prevention based," being divided up according to how diseases are spread. The first group of chapters deals with diseases caused by food, drink and poor hygiene: diarrhea and intestinal infections, intestinal parasites, polio, viral hepatitis and a nasty infection called Guinea worm, transmitted by polluted water. Seven pages are devoted to "safe water." Says Dawood, "With food and water hygiene, you have to relearn what to look for; accept that a fly in the Hilton hotel hasn't suddenly become clean. In Africa, flies carry things like amoebic dysentery and 80 or so other diseases. It takes one fly to land on your food once."

What this means is choosing food that has been freshly and thoroughly cooked and served hot. Avoid salads, which may have been washed in polluted water, and prepared buffets. What looks appetizing can be a poor guide to food safety. Dawood recommends local dishes like curry in preference to Western food. Above all, never drink unboiled water and avoid ice in drinks.

The second part of the book deals with diseases spread by contact with humans, fresh water, sand and soil. These include tuberculosis, tetanus and diphtheria. Dawood says he picked up "creeping eruption," a type of hookworm that burrows under the skin, from a beach in Florida. (It is normally found in Asia and the Caribbean.) The advice is to walk barefoot on sand only below the high water mark and to avoid swimming in lakes and rivers.

Eleven chapters are devoted to diseases spread by insects, mostly mosquitoes, such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, sleeping sickness and a group of exotic nasties called arboviruses.

The rest of the book covers everything from snake bites and altitude sickness to eye troubles and AIDS, as well as the dangers of unsupervised snorkeling. There's a chapter on what drugs and remedies to take on a trip. "Travelers' Health," by Richard Dawood, is published by Oxford University Press, 498 pages. Price £6.95.

Technology Provokes False Security

trate the ignorance of travelers—and doctors—about the teeming health hazards lying in wait for the unwary, especially in countries outside North America, Northern Europe, Australia and New Zealand. According to Dawood, the hazards are many, but most are easily avoidable provided you take a few simple precautions.

This is the message of a remarkable book, "Travelers' Health," published in England last month, in which Dawood has brought together 42 specialists, all top in their fields from several countries, to provide practical advice on the prevention and treatment of travel health problems, both exotic and mundane. They range from diarrhea, hepatitis and the resurgent scourge of malaria, to dental emergencies and gynecological problems. Not to mention a host of minor things that can make trips a misery, such as trouble with contact lenses, insect bites, and sunburn.

Contributors include such luminaries as Dr. David Warrell, editor of "The Oxford Textbook of Medicine," who wrote the chapter on animal bites, and Dr. Arie Zuckerman, professor of microbiology at the University of London, on viral hepatitis. The book is both erudite and lucid, compellingly readable on how diseases are spread, precautions to take, self-diagnosis, how to check that you're getting the right treatment and, in an emergency, how to treat yourself. A measure of its scope is that many doctors will discover how to treat diseases they've never even heard of.

Says Dawood, "The kind of medical technology that surrounds the affluent business traveler at home creates a false sense of security. People tend to delegate precautions, tell their secretary to find out what they need and then go and get immunized. In fact, you're only protecting yourself against half a dozen diseases: hepatitis, polio, typhoid, tetanus, rabies and cholera. Most advice is restricted to, 'These are the immunizations you need (sometimes vaccinations are not mandatory but that doesn't mean they're not important for your personal protection), here are your malaria tablets, be careful with food and water.' People then think they've done everything they can. After all, they say, we're going to the good hotels, we're not going to mix with the local people, we don't need to worry any more. That could not be further from the truth."

"When it comes to being careful with food

Cuisine Ancienne

by Mavis Guinard

CHILLON, Switzerland—Take a hundred oxen, one hundred and thirty sheep, eighty pigs, a few hundred veal calves, two thousand chickens, and you will have a feast fit for kings, queens, dukes, duchesses, counts, and prelates worthy of your lord." So dictated Maistre

Chiquart, cook to the duke of Savoy who, in the 15th century ruled from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean. Of his many castles, the duke's favorite was the magnificent Chillon; rediscovered and romanticized four centuries later by Lord Byron, it has been on the Swiss tourist map ever since. In the ground-floor kitchen, today's visitor can see a blackened fireplace with giant cauldrons and

turnspit. It is not difficult to imagine meats roasting, stews simmering for gargantuan feasts. In fact, what the gourmet duke and his guests ate with knife, spoon and fingers, was a refined, sophisticated and even precious cuisine. "Le Fait de Cuisine," set down by Chiquart in 1420, reveals 61 inventive recipes that, like nouvelle cuisine, responded to current fads.

The 118-page manuscript was recently deciphered by a Canadian medievalist, Terence Scully, and edited by the cantonal archives of Valais. Scully, a professor of Romance languages at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, has just corrected the proofs of his English translation from the medieval French; it will be published in the fall by Peter Lang Publishing of New York and Bern.

Next year, he hopes to bring out a modern version with the help of his wife. "It's a long job of adapting and testing, but the recipes are really tasty," says Scully, who stages a medieval banquet at his university every year.

Duke Amédée VIII of Savoie became pope under the name of Felix V, and for 10 years the region around Lansanne became a Catholic capital, rivaling Rome or Avignon. At the papal court, to respect fast days, Maistre Chiquart's banquets included both lake and sea-fish: dolphin—"that prince of fishes"—lobster, eel, trout and tuna. In one recipe he boiled filets of carp, chopped them fine, and added chopped candied figs, prunes, dates, raisins and pine ker-



nels. All were quickly tossed in a pan with a little white wine, a dash of olive oil, sprinkled with a powder mix of ginger, cinnamon, cloves and wrapped in the lightest pastry crust.

Like many chefs today, the medieval cook married fresh local products with exotic trim. Earlier medieval cookbooks, le "Ménagier de Paris" and Taillevent's "Viandier," had listed ways of preparing meat and fish, soups and sauces by their main ingredient, a cookbook style commonly used now. Scully compared both with the parchment-bound manuscript. He found that



treasurers and secretaries set down every detail of the administration of his domains: Maistre Chiquart was asked to describe his own contribution to the glory of the court of Savoy, its science and its arts. Destined for a library, the folios, a little ragged at the edges, do not have the slightest single cooking stain.

The work gives a backstage glimpse into court function and fashion. One fad was a fascination for alchemy. Recipe number 65 is strictly under the influence of "scientific" medical thinking of the age, fascinated by the miraculous properties of minerals. A health-restoring broth, Chiquart recommends, can be made from a fat capon, plucked, cleaned and chopped fine (including the bones), cooked in a mix of fresh and rose water with just a grain of salt. Take one or two fine pearls and precious stones like diamonds, rubies, sapphires—Chiquart names 23 from amethysts to topazes—and a few gold coins "according to the doctor's prescription," sewn into a pouch of white linen. Simmer gently in a double boiler. Then strain

The great hall at Chillon, and Chiquart's cookbook.

through a clean cloth, before serving to the sick person on a dish of gold. Chiquart reminds the cook to remove the precious stones.

Chiquart was obsessed with cleanliness. In every recipe, he repeated instructions to scrub pots well, use clean cloths, use the clearest water. The pieces of gold of the previous recipe must first be washed in several waters and wiped with clean linen. Any prepared dish must be carefully covered with a white cloth.

He knew a thing or two about planning: His men were sent out six weeks ahead to collect hares, partridges, quail and other wild game that must be stripped, hung and marinated.

Along with his shopping list for 6,000 eggs, spices by the pound, flour and quantities of charcoal, he set down the number of pots, pans, pails, sieves, ladles and other implements that must be ready, how many helpers will be needed—from officers able to supervise the entire-making of a dish, to kitchen hands brave enough to wheel in whole carcasses of meat, heave the fire or stir them interminably. He did not forget dishwashers, to ensure a steady supply of 3,000 dishes. The dishwasher was probably tossed out of the kitchen windows directly into the lake, a functional detail thought out by Chillon's 13th-century architect Pierre Mainier, who placed the kitchen between the entry courtyard and the stairs leading directly to the cellar and the narrow door at water level, which was also used for excursions.

When he officiated in other Savoy castles, Chiquart worried

about scarce or unreliable regional products. Like today's three-star chef's who insist on flying their own butter and cream on the Concorde, he brought essentials along with him.

Like most professional cooks, he frustrates the amateur by giving measurements and cooking times, but he describes every detail of the construction of a "raised" pastry shaped into four towers, defended by a golden bear's head basking flames, a swan, a peacock, and a sucking pig. It required the combined efforts of a half-dozen cooks, pastry cooks, carpenters and painters—let alone the four child musicians hidden beneath it—and the bearers who carried Maistre Chiquart's masterpiece on a table around the banquet tables.

When next in Chillon, after coming here—he left a large signature on Bonivard's prison walls—go upstairs and imagine Maistre Chiquart in a high-backed seat by the fireplace overseeing banquet preparations, a large wooden spoon in his hand to taste soups and sauces (and chase out curious children), or peering through the door of the duke's banquet hall to enjoy the effect of his swarming flaming surprises.

Within the triple ramparts of Chillon, what may have been Chiquart's kitchen is hall No. 8, with its immense fireplace, oak columns and high-oak ceiling. Chillon is one hour from Geneva, near Montreux, and the finest way to arrive is by lake boat, which runs from Easter to September.

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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TRAVEL

The Law of Jungle-Bashing

by Ilsa Sharp

SINGAPORE — The Hollywood image of the great white explorer slashing his way through the steaming tropical jungle, menaced en route by tigers, cobras and hostile natives has a lot to offer for.

A trekking holiday in Malaysia's 130-million-year-old forest will not be quite like it. Once you have learned certain simple rules of conduct, jungle-bashing in Malaysia is no more dangerous than crossing a city street, and a lot more pleasurable.

The best organized jungle destination in Malaysia is Taman Negara, peninsular Malaysia's National Park. Bookings (essential for arranging boat transportation to headquarters) should be made at least 14 days in advance through the Malaysian Department of Wildlife and National Parks in Kuala Lumpur.

To get you there, there is a direct night train from the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Tembeling. From there, a change at Gemas. The riverside take-off point for the Park, Kuala Tembeling, is about half an hour's walk from the town.

If only for the idyllic three-hour journey boat along the forest-bordered Tembeling river to Park headquarters, a visit would be worthwhile. The humid greenhorn, the unfit or the lazy can lumber up painlessly with a series of simple walks close to their chalets; fly risers can catch a dawn chorus of peeping cicadas and merrily whooping gibbons, without ever venturing beyond headquarters. For the children, there are the delightfully tame deer around. Arriving in a chalet veranda, a pair of hornbills at least should be easy to score. Somewhat more thrilling is an overnight stay in one of the several animal-watching huts deeper into the jungle. The black-and-white tropical night is the true domain of the jungle's most interesting creatures, the pied tapir, the flying lemur, slow loris, and tiger among them.

Basic survival equipment — water, light, and medicines — should be carried on short walks. Take what maps you can with you to Malaysia: Although simple maps are available at park headquarters, detailed topographical maps are almost impossible to get, for security reasons. Take a doctor's advice on medicines. Anti-malaria pills (start before you arrive in the jungle), a long stomach medicine, anti-fungal powder, analgesic tablets, antiseptic and anti-strep antibiotics are probably your most useful items.

If you are bent on a long-camping and trekking trip into the jungle, it is best to get a little fitness training (running up and down a steep staircase instead of taking the lift will do). Next, vet your intended companions for compatibility. A small group (10 or fewer) of well-knit friends of a similar age and level of fitness, with a mutually agreed leader, is best. Individualism is not a good

game-plan on jungle expeditions, so pool equipment and plan meals communally.

The tents so dear to most Western hikers are only of dubious value amid the unbridled fury of a tropical storm. Most are too claustrophobic for the hot, clammy conditions of the jungle. As far off the ground as possible is the best place to sleep, out of the way of floods and nasties such as snakes, scorpions, centipedes and spiders. Lashed-pole platforms or hammocks, rough-roofed with a tarpaulin, do the trick. You can at least ward off damp and cold (yes, cold) with a thin foam insulation mat under your sleeping bag.

What to wear? Certainly not that 100 percent jungle-green outfit. You could get more adventure than you bargained for, when you're shot at either by Malaysian army patrols looking for guerrillas, or by guerrillas looking for Malaysian soldiers. Loose cotton is best. Long trousers are advisable, although jungle-wise hard cases do tough it out in shorts. But think of thorns, snakes, hornets and leeches.

Good shoes are vital; the best are canvas army-style jungle boots laced up to the calf (around \$10 in Singapore), with the alternative option of ankle-high sports boots. Try two pairs of long thick socks with your trousers tucked in. It is more comfortable to sweat than to develop blisters.

Other useful items are a torch or headlamp, raincoat, waterproof groundsheet (it can improvise a tent), a floppy hat and a Swiss Army-style penknife. Plastic bags, especially heavy-duty kitchen garbage bags, are invaluable; line your rucksack with one.

Opinions vary on food — dehydrated is certainly lighter to carry than tinned — but all agree that good hot tea will solve most problems. For real expeditions, you will need Orang Asli (aboriginal) guides, and porters. Unfortunately, but perhaps justifiably, they are now asking as much as 40 Malaysian dollars a day, (around \$18) for their services.

What could go wrong? Not much. There is little to fear in the jungle providing you are sensible. Most animals can either smell or hear you a mile off, or else, as snakes do, they feel the earth vibrating to your clodhopping footsteps; and will disappear long before you arrive. Not all snake bites are fatal, anyway. But panic often is.

Blood-sucking leeches are a fairly harmless fact of life in the rain forest. A touch of salt, soap, tobacco or a roll-up insect repellent stick will remove them quickly enough. The best protection against accidents is to move slowly and quietly through the forest, taking care not to idly kick or poke annoying lumps of soil, leaves or twigs. These could turn out to be a hornet's nest, probably more dangerous than any tiger.

Getting lost is very frightening, and obviously a major problem. The inexperienced should never stray from the beaten trail. Map and compass-training are a distinct advantage. Yet the jungle is more hospitable than you may think. The Orang Asli will show you wild fruits, edible berries and roots. Water, more important than food, can

be found in certain vines. Even the murkiest stream-water can be filtered through a handkerchief or treated with a water purifying tablet. One way to get the most out of your jungle trek is to lower your expectations from the beginning.

For instance, the forest is not ablaze with hot sun. It is dark and wet. You too will be wet, from rain-storms, from the high humidity, from fording many rivers, and from your own perspiration. Dousing yesterday's soaking wet clothes, socks and boots each morning comes naturally after a while. There is no choice. But it is physically and psychologically vital to keep one change of clothing dry for sleeping in.

Only modest daily walking targets are achievable. You can make 1,000 to 2,000 yards an hour in primary forest, a mere 100 yards in a swamp or struggling uphill. Most wildlife is in hiding behind dense foliage. You can stand only a few yards from an elephant — or a shy native — and never know it. It is all too easy to emerge from these marvelous jungles bored and complaining. "Didn't see a thing!" But with perseverance, a bit of learning, background reading and experience, or an expert guide, you come to appreciate what is easily seen and does not run away: plants and trees.

Lizard toadstools and fungi compensate for the monotonous greenness of it all, for the virtual absence of flowers. "Invisible" birds, you discover, can be identified by their song. You get excited by tiger tracks alone; conservationists say you would be "lucky" to see one in the flesh. You pause to wonder at the humble spider, ant or bug. A night walk unveils the magical luminescence of bacterial matter on the forest floor, for all the world as though the stars had been spread out at your feet, a carpet of sparkling white light. Your flashlight picks out tiny red pimples in the blackness: the eyes of a tree shrew, a delicate mouse-deer or a tree-frog. You are hooked.

Ilsa Sharp is a Singapore-based journalist, and a conservationist.



'Are we lost?' A moment of doubt for Malayan Nature Society trekkers in Taman Negara. Left, a Polypedatus tree frog.

DON'T:

- Take or kill any plants or animals from the forest, unless you are a scientist with special permission to do so.
- Take in glass items or camping gas canisters, or leave rubbish in the open. Compress it, bash tin cans flat, and burn, then bury it.
- Relieve yourself near to camp, or in/near a river that is the group's source of drinking water, not to mention other people's downriver. Bury all faeces.
- Take transistor radios into the forest unless going for a very long camp, when some contact with the outside world may be psychologically desirable. Please, even then, not too loud, and maybe only in the evenings. Listen to the birds instead!
- Leave graffiti anywhere, especially on tree trunks, rocks or cave walls.
- The golden rule is, take nothing but photos; leave nothing but footprints.

The Magnificent House that Ali Built

by Philip Mansel

CAIRO — Manyal Palace is probably the finest private house in the Middle East. Indeed, it is more than a house. It is a world of its own, a piece of history set in a garden on an island in the Nile. It consists of five buildings: a reception building, a mosque, a private residence, a museum and a throne-room, all built between 1901 and 1938 in a riot of neo-Islamic styles.

The creator of this enchanting and original world was Prince Mohammed Ali of Egypt, a cousin of King Farouk. Born in 1875, the younger son of Khedive Tewfik, ruler of Egypt from 1879 to 1892, Prince Mohammed Ali was educated in Cairo, Vienna, Geneva and Paris, and like many members of his dynasty, grew up to be equal at home in Europe and in the Middle East.

The originality of Manyal comes from the fact that, unlike so many other cases of a fiddle Eastern fortune being used to create a possessor's dream house, Manyal is a neo-Islamic house, designed in a neo-Islamic style.

The entrance-lodge to Manyal is also the reception building, and contains two magnificent rooms, one in Moorish, the other in Mamluk style. Both are lined with divans and covered with sumptuous carpets. Beside them is the mosque, which has a door opening directly on the street and overflows with chieftains on Fridays.

It is unwise to enter the hunting museum next door, which contains King Farouk's calling collection of stuffed animals. The visitor should turn to the house where Prince Mohammed Ali lived, built in neo-Mamluk style, with rooms covered in superb Iznik tiles. It contains the prince's library and innumerable portraits of his ancestors, including a splendid portrait of Mohammed Ali, painted against a background of ships and palm trees, and framed in a burst of sun rays. Since Prince Mohammed Ali was clearly a rather vain man, there are also photographs of himself all over the house: his turban, which he insisted on wearing in Europe as well as in the Middle East, as a sign of pride in his background, is always set at an elegantly distinctive angle.

His reverence for his religion and his love of the history and culture of the Middle East is shown in the museum. Built round a courtyard, in a neo-Ottoman style, it contains 14 halls packed with treasures: Korans, writing implements, carpets, Ottoman silver, Turkish costumes, photographs of the sultan's dwarf, ornamental scissors, decorated vases, china adorned with portraits of Ottoman sultans or the prince's monogram, pictures by Orientalist artists such as Gérôme, Ferné, Brest and Zonaro, the official painter



The private museum at Manyal, and Prince Mohammed Ali.

studded with pearls, diamonds and other jewels. They set off perfectly the plainer gold surface of the trays on which coffee was served, in small porcelain cups set in gold cup-holders, lavishly adorned with pearls and diamonds.

THE last and most extraordinary building in Manyal is the throne-room: Prince Mohammed Ali is probably the only person in the world who has been able to say that he had a throne-room in his garden. On the first floor are salons filled with his grandfather's elaborate Louis XV furniture. In the throne-room below, portraits of the prince's ancestors of the House of Mohammed Ali, impressive bearded figures in rigid regal poses, line the walls.

At the end there is an explosion of candle-labre and gilding and below yet another portrait of Mohammed Ali, the throne — a tribute to Prince Mohammed Ali's particular position and ambitions. As a son of the Khedive Abbas Hilmi (deposed by the British in 1914), Prince Mohammed Ali may have felt that he had a better claim to the throne of Egypt than Tewfik's younger brother Fouad, who reigned from 1917 to 1936, and Fouad's son Farouk (1936-1952).

These were mere dreams, however. Until 1953, Prince Mohammed Ali continued his charmed life, adding to his collections, publishing his memoirs, and criticizing his cousin Farouk — "vindictive and cracked" — whose behavior was destroying respect for the monarchy and the dynasty in Egypt. When the blow came in 1952, and Farouk was forced to abdicate, Prince Mohammed Ali at first welcomed the change. However, in 1953 a Republic was established, and all possessions of members of the House of Mohammed Ali were confiscated. Henceforth Manyal belonged to the Republic of Egypt. Prince Mohammed Ali spent the last years of his life, "peniless" but uncompromising, in France and Switzerland. He died in Lausanne in 1955.

In 1963 the Egyptian Government committed the atrocity of allowing half the superb garden, planted with rare tropical trees and plants collected by the prince, to be taken over by the Club Méditerranée as a hotel. Therefore the effect of the buildings plunged in greenery is partly lost. Otherwise, however, Manyal has not suffered too badly. It is a symbol of Egypt's Islamic heritage, and a magnificent memorial to the dynasty that brought Egypt into the modern world.

Philip Mansel is a London-based writer specializing in the history of monarchy. His book "Monarchs of the Middle East" 1869-1939, will be published later this year.

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SPORTS

Clemens Wins 11th Straight As Baylor Homers Against Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO—Even a rain delay that lasted almost three hours Wednesday night could not stop the hottest pitching act in the American League, with Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox winning his 11th straight on a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

double, retired 16 straight batters. Alexander, the Blue Jays' 35-year-old veteran, held the Red Sox to six hits, striking out nine.

12-0 lead with 7 runs in the second inning and 5 in the third. Rangers 6, Twins 2: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Oddibe McDowell's three-run homer in the 16th gave Texas its victory in the longest game played in the Metrodome.



Roger Clemens held the Blue Jays to four hits for eight innings in a game delayed by rain for almost three hours.

It Will Be a Blow by Blow Open

Winds Major Factor In U.S. Golf Tourney

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service SOUTHAMPTON, New York — Wind was blustering across the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club on Wednesday when a Japanese visitor to the United States Open fished into his pants pocket.

PGA to Ease 'Home' Rule

New York Times Service SOUTHAMPTON, New York — All foreign players on the PGA Tour, such as Seve Ballesteros of Spain, Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Greg Norman of Australia, Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Isao Aoki of Japan, will be required next year to play an equal number of U.S. tour events in order to retain their card and playing privileges.

This New Red Sox Gunner Also Could Become the Latest of Boston's Duds

By Thomas Boswell New York Times Service WASHINGTON — With Roger Clemens, you hold your breath. Will he strike out 20 batters, as he did against Seattle in April to set a major-league record for a nine-inning game? His lucky number, worn around his neck, is 21, so you figure he has something planned.

Koufax, Bob Gibson, Jim Palmer, Catfish Hunter — around whom a perennial contender and an occasional world champion can be built.

As a rookie, Clemens struck out 15 in a game, tying the career best of Smokey Joe Wood, who was the Red Sox's pitcher in 1911. At age 22, Wood was 34-5 and the equal of the legendary Walter Johnson.

By the Red Sox had their best pitching rotation since Carl Mays, Joe Bush, the original Sam Jones and a left-hander named Babe Ruth. The incarnation was Clemens, Bruce Hurst, Oil Can Boyd and Al Nipper.

Teammate of Ormsby Cites Pressure to Excel

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service INDIANAPOLIS — Connie Jo Ormsby was talking about Kathy Ormsby, her teammate on the North Carolina State women's track team.

cord-holder. Late in the race, although running with the leaders, she bolted from the track, climbed a fence and ran to a nearby bridge.

Every athlete who succeeds has put pressure on herself. You just have to have balance and know when to relax. It's scary. It's a frightening situation.



The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club on Long Island is the site of the "first playing of the British Open in the United States."

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and the text 'A World First The only ladies automatic moonphase calendar watch'.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Frey, Zimmer Are Fired by Cubs CHICAGO (AP) — Manager Jim Frey and third base coach Don Zimmer were fired Thursday by the Chicago Cubs, who had lost seven of their last 10 games.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Major League Standings, and National League. Includes team names, wins/losses, and percentages.

Transition

Table with columns for Baseball, National League, and Tennis. Includes player names and scores.

Advertisement for World Cup Group Stage, featuring a group of people and text.

مكتبة لاجل

SPORTS

Morocco Beats Portugal to Take Group F; Brazil, Spain Advance With 3-0 Victories

Lineker's 3 Goals Pace England Over Poland

MEXICO CITY — Morocco led off a major upset Wednesday in the World Cup soccer finals, thoroughly merited 3-1 victory over Portugal, and emerged as the surprising winners of Group F in Guadalajara.

Friday in Queretaro to determine first place in Group E. Scotland meets Uruguay.

Portuguese coach José Torres congratulated Morocco. "Morocco are the sensation of this World Cup just like we were in 1966," he said.



Moroccan goalie Baddou Zaki dives for ball at feet of Portugal's Aguiar, left, and Gomes.

Algeria, Ulster Eliminated

MEXICO CITY — Brazil became the first team to complete the first round of the World Cup soccer finals undefeated and untied when it beat Northern Ireland, 3-0, in Guadalajara on Thursday.

Mexico, brought one fine spell of passing to an explosive end four minutes before halftime when he drilled a shot into the top left-hand corner from 30 meters (33 yards) to put Brazil 2-0 ahead.



English striker Gary Lineker, right, battles head-to-head with Poland's Stefan Majewski. Roman Wojcicki closes in.

Francescoli: Uruguay's National-Team Enigma

MEXICO CITY — When Enzo Francescoli is in motion, hurdling humping tackles, sending opponents spinning the wrong way with a casual dip of a shoulder, the mind goes back 30 years to the days of Alfredo di Stefano.

but a chance to improve your skills in a different style of game. "Why Francescoli should be such an explosive performer at club level but infuriatingly inconsistent for Uruguay's national team is one of football's mysteries."

He finds it difficult to fit in with what they politely term their "fighting spirit."

Francescoli rejected several top European clubs in favor of a life in the French capital with Racing Club of Paris, starting next season.

Mexico's Triumph quites Festivities But Little Violence

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's 1-0 victory over Iraq on Wednesday sent thousands of fans into the capital's main street in the third round of the World Cup soccer finals.

Referees Use Stretcher to Cure Hurts

MEXICO CITY — World Cup referees trying to cut down on game-delaying by winded, thirsty athletes who fake injuries are quickly summoning stretcher bearers to haul the fallen players off the field.

Games Are No Windfall For One World Cup City

QUERETARO, Mexico — Mexican shopkeepers and vendors dismiss the World Cup with a wave of a shrug.

WORLD CUP SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Group, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes first round and second round results for Groups A, B, C, D, E, F.

TV Schedules

Table listing TV schedules for various matches, including Argentina vs. Denmark, Brazil vs. Denmark, etc.

Inter-Continental Hotels advertisement. Text: "Inter-Continental Hotels are our favorite hotel group." "The best hotel chain for business." "The best overseas hotel chain." Includes contact information for reservations.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "art from...", "the third of...", "the July 23...", "Office said...", "the ground...", "up...", "ed...", "as...", "S..."

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1469	11 1/2	11	11 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM
1419	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	+ 1/8	AT&T
1411	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	General Electric
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	U.S. Steel
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Merck
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Amgen
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Amgen
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Amgen
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Amgen
1343	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/16	Amgen

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	10,666,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	14,333,000
NYSE 4 a.m. & 4 p.m. volume	24,999,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	10,666,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	14,333,000
NYSE 4 a.m. & 4 p.m. volume	24,999,000

NYSE Index	
Composite	1388.1
Industrial	1388.1
Transportation	1388.1
Utilities	1388.1
Finance	1388.1

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	123.50
Declined	123.50
Unchanged	123.50
New Issues	123.50
New High	123.50
New Low	123.50

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	394.53
Industrial	394.53
Transportation	394.53
Utilities	394.53
Finance	394.53

AMEX Most Active	
Vol.	1338
High	1338
Low	1338
Last	1338
Chg.	1338

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	95.56
Utilities	95.56
Industrials	95.56

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	891
Declined	891
Unchanged	891
New Issues	891
New High	891
New Low	891

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
June 11	344,789
June 10	344,789
June 9	344,789
June 8	344,789
June 7	344,789

Dow Jones Averages	
Open	1388.1
High	1388.1
Low	1388.1
Last	1388.1
Chg.	1388.1

Standard & Poor's Index	
High	371.20
Low	371.20
Close	371.20
Chg.	371.20

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	123.50
Declined	123.50
Unchanged	123.50
Total Issues	123.50

AMEX Stock Index	
High	290.00
Low	290.00
Close	290.00
Chg.	290.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Off 7.94 on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed Thursday, pressured by profit-taking and persistent questions about the U.S. economy's ability to produce stronger corporate earnings. Trading was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average spent the day in negative territory, finishing with a loss of 7.94 points at 1,338.13, but advancing issues edged out losers 803-735 among the 1,931 issues traded.

Broader market indicators rose slightly. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.23, to 1,388.1; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.36, to 241.49, and the price of an average share added 7 cents.

On the Big Board, volume fell to 109.1 million shares from 127.3 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the government's report Thursday that U.S. retail sales fell 0.1 percent in May disappointed the market. The data was significantly weaker than economists had anticipated.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany, said the stock market is "begging for evidence" that the economy will respond to reduced interest rates and the lower dollar.

"So far, the market isn't seeing that response and investors, be they large or small, are losing patience," Mr. Johnson said.

He said that equities are now "hostage" to economic data. "Investors are saying that until they see evidence of a growing economy and a recovery in corporate earnings, they aren't going to buy stocks," he said.

Diamond Shamrock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, dropping 1/4 to 11 1/4. Fruehauf followed, rising 1/4 to 45 1/4. Phillips Petroleum was third, easing 1/4 to 9 1/4.

Among blue-chip issues, IBM fell 1/4 to 148, General Motors dropped 1/4 to 76 1/4, U.S. Steel lost 1/4 to 20 1/4, AT&T eased 1/4 to 24 1/4 and General Electric edged up 1/4 to 79 1/4. Eastman Kodak dropped 1/4 to 59 1/4.

Merck fell 1/4 to 94 1/4. An explosion Thursday at a Merck chemical plant in Puerto Rico killed three employees and injured five others, the company said.

Union Carbide added 1/4 to 22 1/4. It accepted a conditional court decision to move the trial of suits filed in the Bhopal chemical leak disaster to India.

Philadelphia Electric added 1/4 to 18 1/4. Pennsylvania's divided Public Utility Commission moved a step closer to granting the company the largest rate increase in that state's history to pay for the Limerick Unit No. 1 nuclear reactor.

Investors continued to focus on the textile group. Analysts said the Aug. 1 removal of price supports for cotton, the industry's primary raw material, would have a favorable impact on its earnings. Burlington Northern advanced 1/4 to 66 1/4, J.P. Stevens added 1/4 to 33 1/4 and Collins & Aikman rose 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Manor Care added 1/4 to 24 after being added to Standard & Poor's 500-stock index. The issue replaced RCA, which was bought by General Electric.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AAR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

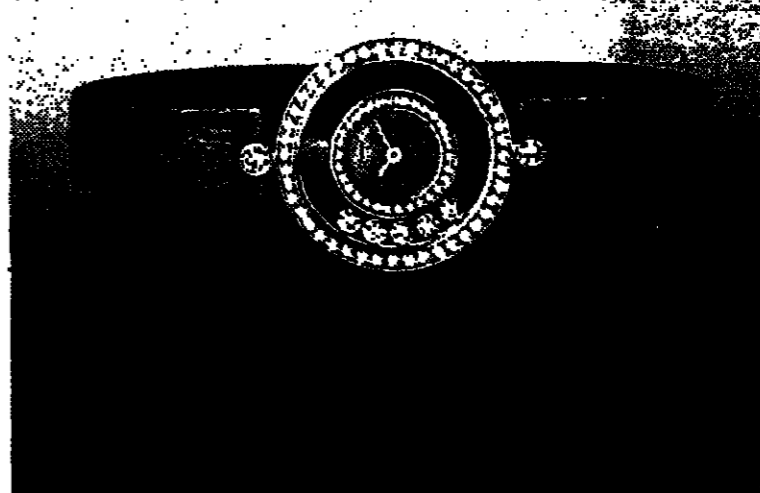
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD						

TECHNOLOGY

Vartec Tackles Tricky Task:
Helping Robots See Curves

By BARNABY J. FEDER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there was a surprise star at last week's machine-vision show in Detroit, technologically speaking, it was probably a small, privately held company that recently changed its name from Advanced Computer Concepts Inc. to Vartec Inc. The seven-year-old company, based in Costa Mesa, California, displayed a system that dealt with one of vision's trickiest problems: How to see at high speed small changes in surface textures of contoured objects, such as fruit or machined parts with curved surfaces.

"If they can really do it, it opens up new markets," said Stanley Lapidus, chairman of Itran Corp., a growing company based in Manchester, New Hampshire, that had one of the largest and best-attended booths at the show.

Customers want design advances that lower the cost of installing vision.

Indeed, a major advance in surface-flaw and texture-detection systems could vastly expand the quality-control applications of machine vision, particularly in such areas as food products, where appearance affects sales, and critical manufactured parts, where tiny flaws are hard for humans to detect but vital to performance.

The first major application of Vartec's system has been a project sponsored by Parker Hannifin to inspect molded rubber O rings, doughnut-shaped circular seals that are used in industrial and medical products (the failure of a large O ring caused the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger). Vartec's system has also been applied to finding flaws on catheters and testing the diameter of fruit (by measuring how wrinkled it is).

Sales of vision systems, which automate inspection work and guide machines such as robots, are growing at an annual rate of 25 percent to 50 percent. But that rate is below projections and profits remain elusive in the crowded field, which includes a number of start-up companies that are in deep financial trouble. Worse still, General Motors Corp. and other major customers are paring capital spending plans.

IT DID NOT ADD UP to a good climate for innovation, and the show reflected it. Few companies were advertising major technical advances. Instead, the consensus seemed to be that investors and customers wanted to see improvements on systems with a proven track record of success, and design advances that would lower the cost of installing vision.

Machine-vision systems work by capturing an image, usually with advanced video cameras, and electronically processing the image until it can be interpreted. Typically, vision processing highlights such variables as edges, holes and surface area to identify objects, key features and the direction they are facing. Such processing cuts down the amount of information the system must interpret to make sense of the scene.

Vision companies are trying to develop better ways of processing images, so that important features can be seen more quickly or accurately. They also are trying to improve the electronic interpretation of the processed images. They rely on mathematical descriptions of the vision task and the path to be taken in solving it, known as algorithms.

Vartec has worked with an algorithm developed by Jack See TECH, Page 18

Beecham To Sell 3 Units
Profit Increased 1.3% For Year

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC said Thursday that it had decided to concentrate on its core businesses of health and personal care and dispose of most of its operations outside these sectors.

The company said it would seek offers for its home-improvements business, which is based mainly in Britain, France and West Germany, and would also sell its Fradler, Maudie, Todd wines and spirits division and its U.S. cosmetics business, Germaine Monteil.

Beecham also announced Wednesday that pretax profit for the year rose 1.3 percent to £303.8 million (\$464 million), from a restated £299.8 million a year earlier. Revenue for the year rose 13.5 percent to £2.60 billion, from £2.29 billion. Per-share earnings rose slightly to 23.16 pence from 22.01.

Beecham, in commenting on the planned sales, said its priority would be to restore its prescription-medicines business to a consistently high level of growth.

John Robb, group chief executive, said the units to be sold account for less than 10 percent of revenue. He declined to give details of how much the sale of the companies was expected to realize.

Lord Keith, the chairman, said that proceeds would be used to reduce borrowings. He said that negotiations on Germaine Monteil were under way and that the company had received inquiries about the home-improvements business.

He denied persistent market and press speculation that Beecham could become the target of a takeover bid. "I have not, repeat not, been approached by anybody of a serious nature," he said.

The company said it had spent £287.1 million in its fiscal year on acquisitions, £255.1 million of which related to the purchase of Norflet Thayer, the health-care unit of Revlon Inc.

Beecham shares gained 3 pence on the London Stock Exchange Thursday, rising to 396 from Wednesday's close of 393.

Skin Care: Little New Under the Sun

Many Brands Of Sunscreen but Few Differences

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, there was suntan lotion. Now there are lotions and mousses, gels and sticks, creams and powders, all available in different strengths to offer varying degrees of protection from the sun.

The outpouring is one clear sign of the explosion in consumer interest in sun blockers. This comes amid widespread warnings that basking in the sun causes cancer and wrinkles, and the much-publicized removals of cancerous skin growths from the faces of President Ronald Reagan, his wife Nancy, and Vice President George Bush.

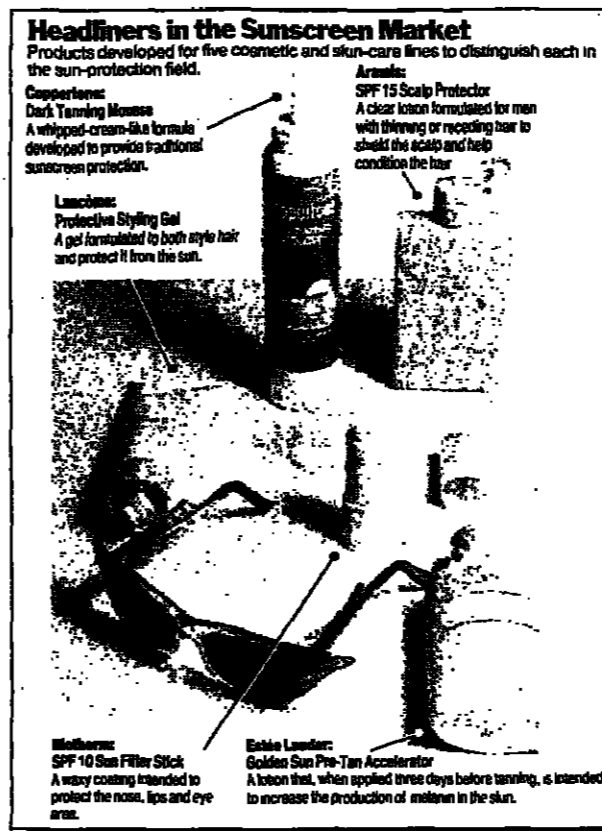
But the variety of sun products being stuffed into beach bags and picnic baskets also demonstrates how producers are searching for ways to distinguish themselves in a field that has suddenly grown crowded. The challenge, as even industry executives concede, is that when it comes to blocking out the sun, there is effectively no difference in the new products.

"They all work, and they all work well; a sunscreen is a sunscreen," said Joseph Gubermick, senior vice president of technology for Esteé Lauder Inc. The company owns Esteé Lauder, Clinique, Aramis and Prescriptives cosmetics, and has brought out three new sun care lines in the last two years.

What is happening with sun products has happened with many a consumer product. Indeed, John Cepiel, an associate professor of marketing at the New York University Graduate School of Business, calls the sun products industry a textbook example of the evolution of a product category.

"There's a critical mass at which a market becomes large enough to segment itself and cater to tiny groups," he said. "As the market gets larger, the one-size-fits-all brand loses."

"The heightened concern of consumers about skin cancer and aging from the sun has given



Headliners in the Sunscreen Market. Products developed for five cosmetic and skin-care lines to distinguish each in the sun-protection field.

SPF 10 Sun Filter Stick: A creamy coating intended to protect the nose, lips and eye area.

SPF 15 Scalp Protector: A clear lotion formulated for men with thinning or receding hair to shield the scalp and help condition the hair.

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U.S. Retail Sales Fall; Spending Cuts Expected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales slipped 0.1 percent in May, reflecting continuing low consumer prices and an unexpected slowing of auto and housing-materials sales, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

In a separate survey, the Commerce Department said U.S. businesses planned to spend 1.3 percent less this year than in 1985 on capital goods. The cutbacks are centered in the mining and petroleum industries, which have been affected by the collapse of oil prices.

Estimates of U.S. retail sales last month, adjusted for seasonal differences, totaled \$117.05 billion, down from a revised \$117.14 billion in April, according to the Commerce Department report.

The report said that the decline in May followed declines of 0.1 percent in February and 0.4 percent in March. In April, sales rose 0.4 percent.

Two retail sectors that expanded rapidly in April, auto and housing materials, slowed markedly to the surprise of analysts who had expected continued gains.

Automotive sales advanced 0.6 percent in May after an upwardly revised 4.3-percent increase in April because of low-interest financing incentives.

Sales of building materials, hardware and garden supplies fell 4.2 percent after a 4.6-percent advance in April, despite continuing brisk home sales. Furniture and home appliance sales advanced 2.8 percent.

Gasoline service stations, which had a 7.4-percent decrease in sales in April, lost 2 percent in May, despite lower pump prices.

The decline in consumer prices means that spending — after inflation — is actually growing," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said. "Recent strong gains in real disposable income and high levels of consumer confidence indicate continued gains in consumer spending."

Consumer prices decreased by 0.2 percent in April but May figures have not yet been compiled. Total retail sales in the past three

months were 0.2 percent below the previous three months but 3.1 percent above level a year earlier.

Plans for capital spending this year involved the expenditure of an estimated \$374.77 billion, down from \$379.74 billion in 1985, according to a poll conducted in April and May by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The figures are adjusted for inflation.

Spending by U.S. businesses increased 7.6 percent in 1985 after an increase of 15.1 percent in 1984, according to revised figures.

If the estimate holds, 1986 would mark the first decline in capital spending since 1983, when business spending fell 1.2 percent after a 7.9-percent decline in 1982. (AP, UPI)

3 Fired in Leak of U.S. Data

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commerce Department said Thursday that it had fired three employees for allegedly leaking sensitive economic data.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that two of the employees had used the data for personal financial gain while the third passed the advance information on to someone else who used it for profit.

In all three cases, he said, the profit was small, but he refused to disclose specific sums. He also refused to release the names of the three, who work for the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The firings followed an investigation into the premature release last September of preliminary figures on economic growth for the July-September quarter. The investigation was launched after the Commerce Department discovered the actual number was widely known in financial markets the afternoon before it was officially released.

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Currency Rates

Cross Rates	6	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	G.M.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amersterdam	2,745	1,202	172.3	25.36	0.34	5.02	74.34	149.95
Brussels	45.23	48.94	28.043	4.013	3.725	18.725	24.72	27.282
Frankfurt	3,231	3.76	—	31.28	1,059.3	84.6	4.86	17.17
London	1,222	1,222	128.16	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Milano	1,221.25	2,212.85	48.15	21.55	—	49.28	22.42	22.28
New York	—	64.92	—	2.07	2.07	1,212.29	2.07	1,212.29
Paris	7,820	16.775	3,167	—	—	4,642	2,282	4.34
Tokyo	145.48	29.45	72.29	32.42	18.9	44.1	38.1	11.29
Zurich	1,823	2,781	82.45	26.9	0.792	71.3	4.085	—
1 ECU	0.974	0.843	2.191	0.823	1.074	2.016	0.849	1.778
1 SDR	1,371.9	0.7828	2,976	0.2714	N.A.	0.284	0.7828	1.3719

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates June 12	Class	Prev.
Discount rate	4%	4%
Federal funds	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Prime rate	8%	8%
Banker's loan rate	7%	7%
Overnight	4.25	4.25
1-month Treasury bill	4.25	4.25
3-month Treasury bill	4.25	4.25
6-month Treasury bill	4.25	4.25
CP's 90-day	4.25	4.25
CP's 180-day	4.25	4.25
CP's 270-day	4.25	4.25

Poland, Banks Agree To Debt Rescheduling

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Poland has reached agreement with a working party of its commercial bank creditors to reschedule \$1.62 billion of principal falling due in 1986 and 1987, Jerzy Malec, Poland's chief negotiator, said Thursday.

Mr. Malec, vice president of Bank Handlowy, said he had agreed with the working party that repayment of 95 percent of the total due in the two years would be put off for four years. He said the banks also had agreed to reduce the interest payable on Poland's revolving credits by one-quarter of a percentage point.

"A memorandum has been signed, and we expect the agreement to be signed in Munich in early August," he said.

He said arrangements were also made to make the present revolving credits more flexible.

The agreement with the banks, reached Wednesday in talks in Vienna, was not linked with new credits, which would be negotiated separately, he said.

Brazil Hardens Its Stance On Payment of Foreign Debt

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil has hardened its negotiating position on servicing its foreign debt of about \$104 billion, the largest among developing countries.

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said late Tuesday in Brasilia that Brazil, after fruitless negotiations with creditor governments, had decided to impose its own terms: Payments totaling \$1 billion will be made this year and in 1987, covering about \$650 million in current interest but only 15 percent of the principal due this year.

The \$1 billion will be partial payment on the \$7.4 billion owed to members of the Paris Club, a group of government lending agencies that meets in Paris.

The Brazilian payment will not cover the arrears of interest and principal of more than \$3 billion that were under negotiation.

"We will only pay what we can," Mr. Funaro said. "If some creditor does not agree, he can send back the check."

The message to the creditor governments is that Brazil has hardened its position because of what it sees as inflexible positions by the creditors on Brazil's proposals. Also implicit in the decision is a message to the international commercial banks that hold nearly \$70 billion of Brazil's debt and are negotiating with the government.

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American Express Bank Ltd. An American Express company

Page 9
U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12
Page 13
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

TWA's President Is Ousted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The president of Trans World Airlines said Thursday that he had been forced to resign unexpectedly after an eight-month tenure because of friction with a senior deputy of the troubled carrier's chairman, Carl C. Icahn.

"I think there was some confusion among employees as to who the boss was," Richard D. Pearson said a day after TWA had said he had resigned.

Mr. Pearson said his departure stemmed from a conflict of authority with TWA's vice chairman, D. Joseph Corr. Mr. Corr was brought in by Mr. Icahn, a New York financier, after he took control of the airline earlier this year.

Mr. Pearson said that Mr. Corr had asked for his resignation. "Obviously, Mr. Icahn is going to go with the horse he brought in," Mr. Pearson added.

Although his departure was amicable, he said, it came unexpectedly. Asked his plans, he said, "I don't have any right now because I hadn't planned on leaving. I'm an airline guy and I'd like to stay in the business."

Smith to Leave Electrolux Unit

The Associated Press

CLEVELAND — Ward Smith said he will resign as chairman of White Consolidated Industries Inc. because of his unhappiness over his role in the organization after the company was taken over by Electrolux AB of Sweden. Mr. Smith's successor will be Anders Scharp, president and chief executive of Electrolux. Electrolux said Wednesday.

"I don't think there's an effective role I can play here," said Mr. Smith, 55, who had been with White for 20 years. Mr. Smith's resignation takes effect next month.

Mr. Smith had been president of White for 10 years before becoming chief executive and chairman in January, just two months before the takeover. But Mr. Smith said he was not being eased out by White's new owners.

TWA sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Corr, who heads a company owned by Mr. Icahn called ACF Industries, had assumed most of Mr. Pearson's responsibilities.

A 50-year-old former pilot, Mr. Pearson previously had held several positions in TWA, including vice president for maintenance and engineering, executive vice president and chief operating officer. He became president of the airline Sept. 27, in the midst of a

takeover battle for TWA between Mr. Icahn and Texas Air Corp.'s president, Frank Lorenzo, which Mr. Icahn eventually won.

Irwin Union Corp. said its chairman, John A. Nash, had been elected to the additional posts of interim president and chief executive of the company's subsidiary, Midwest National Bank. Mr. Nash replaces Peter J. Barrick, who recently resigned.

Seibels Bruce Group Inc., an insurance holding company based in Columbia, South Carolina, said its board had named Sterling E. Beale as chairman and chief executive, succeeding William M. Davis, who died recently. Mr. Beale has been vice chairman since February.

The New York Stock Exchange said eight new members have been elected to the board. The new members are: Benjamin F. Edwards 3d, chairman, A.G. Edwards & Sons; James E. Moller, chairman, Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc.; David V. Shields, managing director, Shields & Co.; Donald Stone, senior partner, Lasker, Stone & Stern; Laurence A. Tisch, chairman, Loews Corp.; W. Clarke Wescoe, former chairman, Sterling Drug Inc.; S. Parker Gilbert, chairman, Morgan Stanley & Co.; and George S. Johnston, president, Scudder, Stevens & Clark.

Expectations of another bumper harvest after good monsoon rains and the recent withdrawal of harsh budgetary measures helped revive the stock market, Kirti Parekh, a stockbroker, said. The All-India Index of The Economic Times has risen to around 550 this week. The record of 559.5 was set on Feb. 26, a day before the 1986-87 government budget was announced. The decline in the index was



Trading on the floor of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Investors are starting to return after months of uncertainty.

Indian Stock Prices Reviving After Recent Sell-Off

By Dev Varam

BOMBAY — Indian stock markets have regained buoyancy and ended the uncertainty of the past three months, when prices of most popular shares plunged on widespread selling.

Expectations of another bumper harvest after good monsoon rains and the recent withdrawal of harsh budgetary measures helped revive the stock market, Kirti Parekh, a stockbroker, said.

The All-India Index of The Economic Times has risen to around 550 this week. The record of 559.5 was set on Feb. 26, a day before the 1986-87 government budget was announced. The decline in the index was

brought on by the announcement of the budget. Businessmen were disappointed in it because it provided no new investment incentives. It was also criticized for curbing new investment in shares with a new tax on dividend income from intercorporate investment. The tax was withdrawn last month.

Dinesh Wajji, another broker, said market sentiment was boosted by the recent rise in the capacity officially allowed for 65 major industries and the government's announcement last month that it would consider the revision of prices of major industrial raw materials, such as steel and cement.

These changes have given investors a sense of relief and brought them back to the market, Mr. Parekh said.

Mr. Wajji said, "Heavy buying by government financial institutions and curbs imposed by stock exchanges on offloading of stocks helped in stabilizing prices."

"Now with the timely onset of premonsoon rains in various parts of the country, the market revival is complete."

Minoo Shroff, an economist in J.K. Industrial Group, said the share market would continue to be buoyant, although investors would be selective, tending to buy shares in well-known companies.

buy gold or real estate, where the capital appreciation has been at around 15 percent in the same period, he said.

Merchant bankers said the government was interested in acquiring a foothold in a market awash with private cash. "Fund-starved state companies are expected to issue nonconvertible debentures for up to 10 billion rupees (\$800 million) in 1986-87, ending March," said Nalin Mehta, vice chairman of JM Financial Investment Consultancy Ltd. Bankers predicted that private and government companies were likely to issue new equities and nonconvertible debentures valued at about 35 billion rupees in 1986-87, compared with 25 billion last year and 15 billion the year before.

Bankers Japan Is on The Verge of 'Recession'

By Rich Miller

TOKYO — Japan is entering a recession — at least by the standards — as economic expansion grinds to a virtual halt as a result of a stronger yen and slow growth abroad, according to economists here.

What the Japanese call a recession, other nations might call very sluggish growth. United States, for example, had a recession as two consecutive quarters of falling output. But Japan that definition does not apply, the economists said, because the economy here rarely falls much less falls.

"The picture of the current economy as a whole is that of a typical recession," said an economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. "Industrial production has been slow with a recession fall seen last year, and stagnation have been on a downward trend. Evidence of the slowdown is expected later this month, with release of first-quarter data. Gross national product data, a sure of the total value of a nation's goods and services. Many banks expect the figures to show little or no growth in the first three months. Some even forecast a drop. Haruo Muto, manager of international economics at the Bank of Tokyo's economic research department predicted first-quarter GNP to fall a tiny amount — less than 0.1 percent — from the previous three months. He said that would be first quarterly drop in GNP in nearly six years. Sumitomo Bank Ltd.'s economist, Masahiko Kakei, was more optimistic, forecasting 0.2 percent gain. But he said second quarter and 0.1 percent the third for "a growth recovery." Unemployment, already high — for Japan — 2.9 percent will rise to 3 to 3.5 percent, third quarter, he predicted. Government officials said slowdown was probably inevitable given the sharp 1.7-percent rise in the fourth quarter of 1985. Even some of them were beginning to sound cautious. "We've reached a very delicate point," one senior official said. "The pace of expansion has been very slow." The government is predicted 4-percent growth for current fiscal year. He expressed concern about large inventories, sagging confidence, and the failure of business so far to pass the benefits the higher yen to consumers. He attributed the last of these several factors. Japan's distance from the United States and Europe delays the arrival of imports. A only a small proportion of imports are manufactured goods or raw materials where the effects of the higher yen show up most quickly. Finally, although the yen has risen on more than 30 percent against the dollar since February 1985, it is not appreciated much against European currencies, the official said.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Advertisement for 'An Arizona Masterpiece' in the foothills of Tucson. It describes a large estate with 8,100 square feet, featuring a swimming pool, spa, and various rooms. The ad includes contact information for Jack K. Moore, USA (602) 299-9715.

Advertisement for a villa in Sainte-Maxime, France. The villa is 2,970 sq.m. with a view on the sea. It includes a swimming pool, tennis court, and other amenities. The opening price is F.F. 1,600,000. Contact: S.C.P. DORE - AUBERT - FENART, Lawyers.

Advertisement for U.K. Jobless Rate. It states that the rate rose to 13.3% in May, from 13.2% in April. The ad discusses the impact of the higher rate on the economy and provides contact information for LONDON RESIDENTIAL LETTING AGENTS.

Advertisement for South of France Provence. It offers exclusive properties for sale in the beautiful 'VAR OUEST' region. The ad lists various types of properties and provides contact information for Ghittmar Consultants S.A.

Advertisement for a property at 812 Fifth Ave in NYC. It features a 24-hour pass elevators, separate service entrance, and a dramatic park view. The ad includes contact information for AGAWAM REALTY.

Advertisement for Farm Views in Bridgehampton. It describes a beautiful rural estate with 13 acres of agricultural land. The ad includes contact information for AGAWAM REALTY.

Advertisement for a private estate near Cannes, France. The estate is immediately available for sale or rent and features a large fully furnished property on 36 acres of land. Contact: France 93 42 02 58.

Advertisement for LONDON'S PREMIER LETTING AGENTS. It offers a wide selection of furnished flats and houses in all prime locations. Contact: Anson & Ringland.

Advertisement for an auction in New York. It features commercial and residential investments and development sites to be auctioned in New York, 25 June 1986. Contact: Goddard & Smith.

Advertisement for a real estate investment in Switzerland. It features an apartment hotel in Montreux Bay, Geneva Lake. The ad includes contact information for AGENCE ROMANDE IMMOBILIERE SA.

Advertisement for a private estate in Algarve, Portugal. The estate is a beautiful hillside location ensuring privacy and seclusion. Contact: Hampton & Sons.

Advertisement for CHESTERTONS LONDON'S LEADING LETTING AGENTS. It offers a superb range of flats and houses from their network of offices in prime Central London locations. Contact: Hilary Potter.

Advertisement for 'Own land in the great American West'. It features an outstanding opportunity to acquire a sizable piece of America's ranchland. Contact: FORBES EUROPE.

Advertisement for Property Services in London. It offers a service for purchasers and includes contact information for TULL & WOFE.

Advertisement for International Real Estate. It features a beautiful hillside location in Algarve, Portugal. Contact: Dominique Bouvet.

Advertisement for Sturgis Residential Lettings. It offers a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Sturgis.

Advertisement for Majestic & Co Ltd. It offers a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Majestic & Co Ltd.

Advertisement for Douglas & Gordon. It offers a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Douglas & Gordon.

Advertisement for Forbes Europe. It features a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Forbes Europe.

Advertisement for Capital Home Finders. It offers a service for purchasers and includes contact information for Capital Home Finders.

Advertisement for International Real Estate. It features a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Dominique Bouvet.

Advertisement for Roland Quick Management. It offers a service for purchasers and includes contact information for Roland Quick Management.

Advertisement for Beauchamp Estates. It offers a large selection of houses and flats from £200 to £2,500/week. Contact: Beauchamp Estates.

Advertisement for Gene North Buenc Africa. It offers a service for purchasers and includes contact information for Gene North Buenc Africa.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

McDonnell Douglas Said to Seek a Role in Airbus

ANNOVER, West Germany — McDonnell Douglas Corp., the U.S. aerospace group, and Airbus Industrie are discussing ways to cooperate on building the Euro-n consortium's new A-330 and A-340 aircraft, a West German official said Thursday.

Mitsui Net Rose 5.4% in 85/86

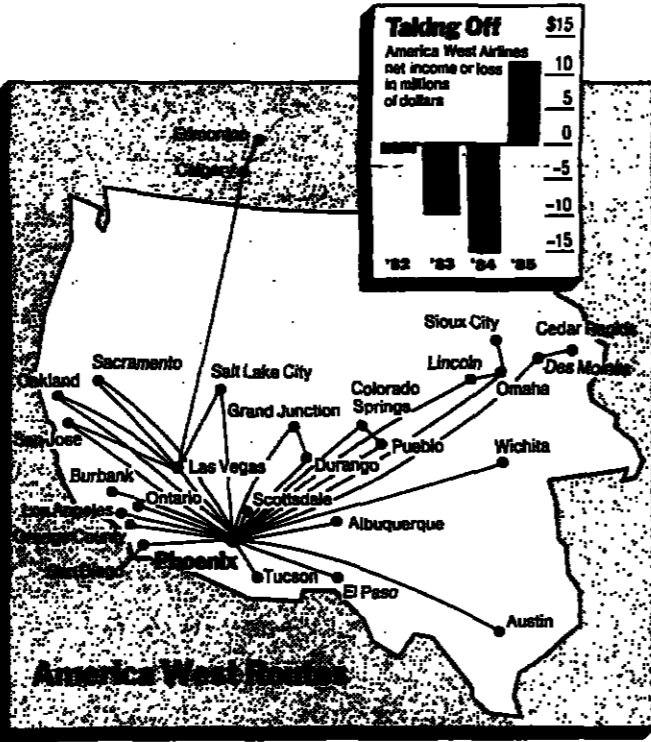
TOKYO — Mitsui & Co., Japan's second-largest trading house, Thursday said its profit for the first nine months of fiscal 1985/86 jumped 15.4 percent to 1.67 billion yen (\$69.9 million) from 1.45 billion yen in the previous year.

Broad Horizons and Cloudless Skies for America West Airlines

By Sid Kane New York Times Service NEW YORK — Tan, youthful fit, Edward R. Beauvais, the 49-year-old chairman of America West Airlines, looked west into the sunset from the parking lot of his company's Tempe, Arizona, headquarters. There was not a cloud to be seen.



Edward R. Beauvais, chairman of America West Airlines.



America West displaced Republic as the dominant carrier between Phoenix and Los Angeles. And now Southwest has 66 daily departures from Phoenix to Los Angeles, a 12-percent increase over the Phoenix market.

Lorho Acquires 35% Stake in U.K.'s Today Newspaper

LONDON — Lorho PLC has bought a 35-percent stake in Britain's high-technology Today newspaper, helping it stave off a financial crisis, the newspaper's chairman, Eddie Shah, announced Thursday.

Chevron to Cut Work Force

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. announced Thursday that it plans to reduce its work force by 4,500 by the end of the year and that the reductions will be achieved by resignations, retirements and dismissals.

COMPANY NOTES

Airship Industries Ltd. of Australia will form a joint venture with Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. to develop, operate and market airships in Asia and the Pacific, including Japan.

Metals, the French metals holding company, has agreed to sell its uranium producer subsidiary, Cie. Francaise de Mokta, to the government-owned nuclear-fuels group, Cogema, for an undisclosed amount.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. declined comment on Japanese newspaper reports that it had refused to deliver four container ships to the Tung Group of Hong Kong.

Playgirl magazine has filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The monthly publication, which offers self-help features, celebrity interviews and a variety of nude male photographs, had been losing circulation and advertising revenue for several years.

Sealink British Ferries has bought Hoverspeed Ltd. for £5 million (\$7.6 million). Hoverspeed, formed in 1981, operates five hovercraft between Dover, England, and Calais and Boulogne, France.

Ka Wah Bank Ltd.'s shareholders have approved a capital-restructuring plan that will give China International Trust & Investment Corp., a 95-percent interest in the bank through a capital injection of 350 million Hong Kong dollars (\$45 million).

Net Asset Value on June 5, 1986 Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.24 per U.S.\$1 unit. Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

BIG BANG The Last Checkpoint. This is your last chance to see a full range of finance oriented computer and communications systems before the Big Bang in the City of London. SYSTEMS FOR THE CITY Exhibition & Conference

public stock offering—not an easy feat for a start-up company in a troubled industry. Every major investment banking firm on Wall Street turned us down, he recalled.

Although America West does compete with the majors on specific routes—for example, with United Airlines on the Albuquerque-Los Angeles route—it has steered clear of Dallas, Denver and other large cities whose airports are dominated by major carriers.

Mr. Beauvais has kept a low profile in the industry. But those who know him say he is a tireless, articulate executive who knows the routing networks in his native region like they were the lines on his hand.

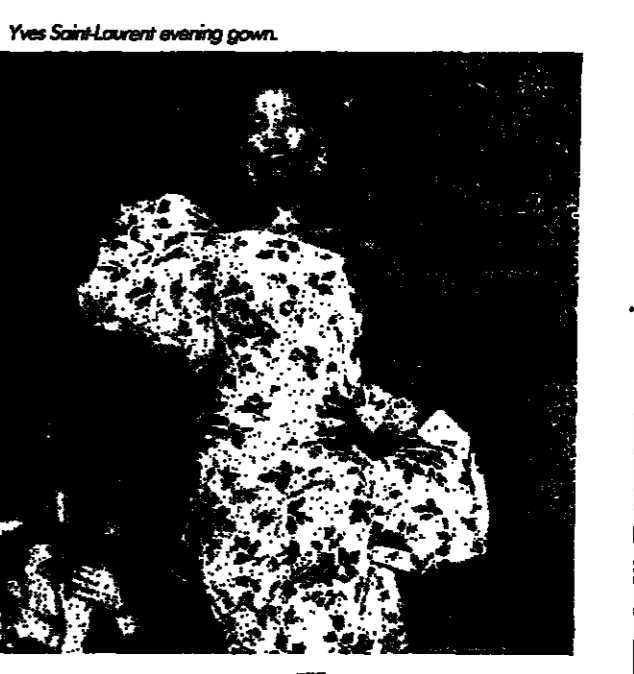
There is great tenacity in Mr. Beauvais's personality. To start the airline, Mr. Beauvais, Mr. Conway and eight other partners took out second mortgages and used the credit lines on their charge cards.

Talks Stalled on French Disneyland

French investment agreements be submitted to international arbitration. France said that, by law, it could not submit to such arbitration without new legislation.



1. Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Brod'.



2. Yves Saint-Laurent wearing gown.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Traders Derive Little Direction From U.S. Data

By David Ress

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed steady to slightly firmer Thursday, with news of a decline in U.S. retail sales in May not seen as providing a strong enough indication of prospects for interest-rate declines, dealers said.

bonds because of the recent volatility of prices, dealers said. But some believe that Citicorp's 20-billion-yen, 6 1/2-percent bond due 1993, by offering a more generous yield than many recent issues, could begin attracting investors back to Euroyen issues and may help establish a new pricing benchmark. They said that this could encourage some of the 10 to 12 non-Japanese banks that had planned to issue Euroyen bonds to go ahead with the launching of new issues soon.

Other dealers, however, noting that the Citicorp issue closed slightly outside total fees, at a discount of about 2 1/2, said the issue was still too tightly priced. Meanwhile, dealers said Sweden's issue of \$150 million of 8 1/2-percent, eight-year bonds priced at 99 1/4 saw fairly strong demand in an otherwise listless market for fixed-

rate dollar bonds. The issue closed offered at about a discount of 1 1/4, inside total fees of 2 percent. They said the issue, yielding about 44 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury securities, when launched, was priced in line with outstanding Swedish debt. Other dollar straight closed about 1/4 point firmer, as dealers said the market was looking to Friday's release of the U.S. Producer Price Index and industrial-production data for clearer indications on U.S. rates.

SUNSCREENS: Cosmetics Firms Exploit a Healthy Interest in the Sun

(Continued from first finance page) is not a good marketing strategy," said David Garin, president of Cosmotech, a chemical consulting firm to the cosmetics industry. "When you talk about 'sun protection,' it's not a scare word and people still know what you mean." But while the government's SPF numbers opened new opportunities, they also set new limits. Because the numbers define the sun protection a product provides, companies cannot claim that their sunscreen is more effective than a competitor's.

Yves Saint Laurent both market makeup foundation that contains a sunscreen. Aramis has introduced a line of products for men, and the most popular item is a lotion to protect the scalp. "One place men seem to have a problem with is their hair—or their lack of it," said Lyn Leigh, a spokesman. "This is a sensitive spot and a sensitive subject."

"In order to manufacture something that's comfortable on the lips, we were put into a situation to choose similar formulas," he said. But marketing directors for the two lines said that because each is aimed at a different type of consumer — Lancôme is for the glamorous woman, Biotherm for the outdoorsy one — each product is selling well.

While consumers are reacting positively to the new products, government regulators are showing interest of another sort. The FDA has warned companies that use of SPF numbers higher than 15 may violate the proposed regulations. Numbers of 20 and 23 are "gliding the line," said Heinz Eiermann, director of the FDA's Division of Colors and Cosmetics. The sun is only a concern for a certain number of hours, he said, and too much protection, though not harmful, is superfluous. The agency is also investigating pre-tan accelerators, warning that the chemical actions of the product may classify it as a drug.

'One place men seem to have a problem with is their hair — or their lack of it. This is a sensitive spot and a sensitive subject.'

— Lyn Leigh, a spokesman for Aramis

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., Sales in 1985, High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Lists various OTC stocks like ADCS, AEL, AEM, etc.

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U.S. M-1 Figure Up \$2.7 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$663.2 billion in the week ended June 2, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said Thursday. The rise was within most forecasts.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Lower in Europe, U.S.

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped fractionally lower in quiet European and U.S. trading Thursday, but dealers said the currency remained vulnerable to a major sell-off and might test the 2.15 Deutsche mark level before long.

Table titled 'London Dollar Rates' with columns: Quote, Bid, Ask. Lists rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, British pound.

Without an offsetting move by other countries, a withdrawal in U.S. rates could push the dollar into an unnecessary free-fall — a danger that the chairman, Paul A. Volcker, has repeatedly warned against.

When the dollar had strengthened a few weeks ago there was a feeling the economy may also strengthen," said Nicholas Sargen of Salomon Brothers. "But given the latest news, the unemployment and retail sales figures, obviously there are more questions, and further confirmation that the second quarter is sluggish."

South African Rand Stages a Nervous Rally. JOHANNESBURG — The South African rand rallied from near record lows on Thursday to close firmer, despite the imposition of a nationwide state of emergency.

day, the 10th anniversary of Soweto riots, could leave South Africa strapped for cash. "We could soon be a lot short of capital," one trader said, pointing out that this would mean the country's already depressed and increasing unemployment.

TECH: Machine Vision

(Continued from first finance page) Sidlansky, the director of image-engineering research programs at the University of California at Irvine. He is an expert at finding patterns in seemingly random images.

South African Rand Stages a Nervous Rally

Under South Africa's two-tier currency system, the commercial rand is used for most external transactions while the more closely controlled financial unit is the rate at which foreign companies can repatriate capital from the country.

FDIC Chairman Predicts Record In Bank Failures

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Thursday that a record number of U.S. banks are expected to fail or require federal financial assistance by the end of the year.

FDIC Chairman Predicts Record In Bank Failures

At the beginning of the year, Mr. Seidman estimated that about 120 banks would fail this year. He said the midyear adjustment reflected "the continuing increase in the number of institutions being added to the FDIC's problem bank list and the actual number of failures so far this year."

Gene North Africa

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

OBSERVER

Veteran-Insider Babble

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After Ronald Reagan's big political success, I naturally assumed that actors would rush to cash in on the public's appetite for gossipy government. But except for Clint Eastwood getting elected mayor of Carmel, California, there has been no significant trend boding new political career opportunities for thespians.

I hope nobody will ask what a significant trend is, or how a trend can bode, or how anything can bode career opportunities, or why I say "thespian" when I mean actor. This is a column about politics, it is not supposed to be written in English.

Suppose I said, "Whatever happened to Charlton Heston and Paul Newman? Weren't they supposed to run against each other for president after Ronald Reagan was done?"

It wouldn't sound like a very deep political column, would it? You'd say, "I'm not going to waste my time reading political columns by a man who doesn't even quote 'insiders' and 'veteran political has-beens.'"

So let's move on: Shrewd political observers were saying a year or two back that Heston and Newman should not be overlooked as possible presidential rivals in 1988. After all, both were movie actors with performance skills the public had begun to expect of its leaders.

What's more, their discussion of nuclear-weapons strategy in 1984 showed that both had a good understanding of a complex subject, which was more than anybody has ever said of Reagan.

And don't ask who the above-mentioned shrewd political observers were. They couldn't have been me, since I can't talk politics for 30 seconds without falling asleep.

Come to think of it, though, I did see the Heston-Newman TV guest spots on nuclear strategy and was impressed with both that I might indeed have been the "shrewd political observers" who said they shouldn't be overlooked. One of them, maybe Heston, seemed to take the conservative line associated with Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, while the other

A Victim — and Survivor — of Yalta

By Sue Armstrong

DUNDEE, Scotland — Zoe Polanska-Palmer is smiling and talkative, and only a faint accent suggests she has not spent all her life in the comfortable suburb of Dundee where she lives. In fact she was born in the Ukraine and as a teen-ager during World War II experienced the horrors that are the subject of "Yalta Victim," a short autobiography recently issued by Mainstream Publishing Co. in Edinburgh.

Zoe Polanska was one of the few Soviet citizens in a refugee camp in Austria at end of the war to escape forcible repatriation to the Soviet Union under one of the agreements reached at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. The agreement was that Soviet citizens outside their country who wished to be repatriated to the Soviet Union were to be treated as normal citizens, with the exception of those who had been in the Nazi camps during the war.

Her first memory of war was being caught between advancing German units and the Red Army at her home near Odessa. Their farmhouse was requisitioned by German officers, who took everything, but it was blood and he was dying. But before he died he managed to say that the officers had been tricked and simply handed over to the Soviets, who had snarled at them like wild wolves and then shot them in the woods.

"When I realized that would be my fate, too, I felt such despair. What had I done wrong to justify being killed by my own people?" Those remaining determined to resist repatriation. They clung together in the camp square, waving scraps of black material and singing Russian hymns. When the order came to board the train, no one moved. The British soldiers, many obviously appalled at what they had to do,



Zoe Polanska-Palmer in 1943 (top), and in 1982.

in my bleakest moment I could sense something hovering over me urging me to carry on. She was chosen for Dr. Josef Mengele's experiments and spent days getting electric shocks and chemicals pumped into her body. "Being a victim of those doctors with trained minds but no compassion is impossible to describe," she said.

Sent to Dachau, Zoe escaped with Tomia in the confusion of an air raid. The remaining months of war were spent trying to survive and avoid recapture. She said that in writing of her experiences years later there were times when she nearly destroyed her manuscript, but that forgetting seemed like the ultimate affront to those who didn't survive; "I feel I've done them justice," she said.

She believes that young people should understand the depths to which human beings can sink, and what happens when people stop questioning the assumptions and actions of their leaders. She is appalled that Auschwitz could have been established under the noses of ordinary people, appalled that the United Nations could have put a value of \$980 compensation on the loss of her childhood — and withheld even that because the camps yielded no records to support her claim. "I fear those things could happen again in my lifetime," she said.

Her main desire when she settled in Scotland was to be as ordinary as possible. "I didn't have a home like everyone else, I hadn't been to school and I wasn't educated. I wanted just to make a dignified life and not talk about my experiences."

Palmer joined her and they married. When ill health interrupted her nurse's training, she became a beautician and went to school to perfect her English and study Russian literature.

She never gave up the hope of seeing her mother again. Her chance came in 1961 when she joined a delegation to a trade fair in Moscow as an interpreter. She left Dundee with tremendous misgivings. Mail to her relatives scarcely ever got past the Soviet authorities. Besides, she had had an unenvying visit in Scotland from two Soviet agents.

Although Zoe's mother had received no notice of her arrival in Moscow, she visited the trade fair on the hunch that she might find her daughter. After 18 years of separation the two were reunited for only four hours. Her mother urged her to write her story.

It has taken a long time, and Polanska-Palmer is not sure it has brought her any nearer to understanding why such things happen. "I read James Joyce's description of hell as being a stretch of burning fire. I think I've experienced that, but I don't think I got out without being burned to a cinder. That's the nearest I can get to explaining it."

Sue Armstrong is a Scottish journalist based in Brussels.

PEOPLE

Moscow Music Contest

The Tchaikovsky international music competition has opened in Moscow with a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, stressing the importance of art as an instrument of world peace. More than 400 pianists, violinists, cellists and singers from 46 countries are taking part in the contest, held every four years. Three rounds of competition will culminate in concerts by the winners July 5-6.

A couple in Trenton, New Jersey, who brought their son without one another's knowledge have won a double jackpot of most \$6 million. Joseph, 68, and his wife, Josephine, 68, bought \$2,986,188 each ticket over 20 years.

The charity who took down on their fund-raising from a car on road by Bob Geldof has returned the money to a radio appeal by the Irish singer's assistant, Martin O'Brien. Before leaving the radio station Hunt received a telephone call from the London churchyard. Hunt's cards and camera, which were stolen, were not returned.

In a ceremony designed to honor U.S.-British soldier Charles H. Price, the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James has become the first foreigner to take the salute from gunners of the Royal Artillery Regiment at the Guards Parade in London. Mental officers said the idea was drawn attention to Britain's leadership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the regiment's commander is General Sir Theobald Moore, the British military representative to NATO.

Maintaining that she was morally responsible for the death of John Beshabi, the singer Cathy Evelyn Smith has pleaded in Superior Court in Los Angeles that she injected the heroin which medical officials say caused his death. Smith pleaded not guilty, as expected, to charges of administering drug, involuntary manslaughter, sentencing hearing will be Aug. 8. She faces a maximum sentence of eight years, eight months in prison. The prosecutor, Elden Fox, has recommended a three-year term; her lawyers say they hope she get probation.

Deng Xiaoping will test his bridge skills this weekend when he joins 100,000 enthusiasts in the game's largest international tournament. The Chinese leader will take part in the contest from Beijing, one of 1,000 sites linked to a control center in Paris in a tournament organized by the French and World Bridge Federations to involve players from about 70 countries.

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